The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,173.

ANTI-GRANT.

A Formidable One-term Movement in the Republican Party.

Those Opposed to Grant to Coalesce with the Democrats.

Fun Ahead.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—It is stated by persons who are in the movement, but who object to their names being used in print, that a conference of leading Democrats in Congress was actually held two or three evenings since, in the private parlors of a hotel, with two or three anti-Grant Republicans who are at work organizing an opposition party to coalesce with the Democracy.

TO PREVENT GRANT'S RE-ELECTION.

All that resulted at the meeting was a universal acquiescence in a resolution declaring in favor of the one-term principle for the Presidency. The anti-Grant Republicans expressly declare that they desired to leave the Democratic party free from all coalition, yet to leave it prepared to act with vigor and wisdom at the proper time. In the meantime the one-term party will soon be ready, it is assured, to develope its line of battle. All it is proposed that the Democrats shall do, as an independent organization, is to support the one-term principle and declare for it in caucus or convention.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution agreed on in the conference already held:

Resolved, That we will henceforth inscribe on our banners the one-term principle for the Presidency of the United States, and will likewise proclaim among our texts for the coming campaign against vice, corruption, confederated wealth and aristocracy, those of no more monarchy in America, no more standing army, and no candidate for Chief Magistrate under the new yearning of the world for peace who represents or tipifies the arm of war.

GRANT'S IMPEACHMENT.

The New York Herald sensation of to-day, that the Democrats have inaugurated a movement to impeach Grant, simply excites amusement here. Of course it is utterly false.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made various nominations of internal revenue officers to the President to-day, among whom was Alonzo B. Carroll, to be assessor of the Second district, Missouri, vice Barnabas Smith, removed.

KANSAS LAND OFFICE.

The President, on the earnest appeal of the entire Kansas delegation, has ordered that the Humboldt (Kansas) land office be removed to Neodesha, instead of Independence, as heretofore ordered.

THE APACHES.

Colonel Davis, of General Pope's department, reports that the placing of the Apaches upon a reservation would be unwise; that for the present they should be kept where they are.

GRANT TO BE IMPEACHED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A Herald's Washington dispatch says: "A scheme is on foot for the impeachment of the President. The subject was under consideration in the Democratic Congressional Committee yesterday, and will be further pursued at the meeting next Wednesday. It is believed that Montgomery Blair is at the bottom of it. The main charges will be for violations of the internal revenue law, usurpations of war powers, and connection with the attempted annexation of San Domingo."

GRAND DUKE.

Banquet Given in His Honor in Boston Last Night.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The banquet to the Grand Duke at the Revere House to-night was a fine affair and was attended by many distinguished people. Robert C. Winthrop presided, and made a graceful speech, complimentary to Russia and their guest, saying it was with pleasure a member of the Imperial family of the Czar was welcomed to Boston. He alluded to the offer of mediation of the Czar in the war of 1812, the sympathy shown in the last struggle for the preservation of the Union, and the honors paid to our hero Farragut. Most gladly do we avail ourselves of the first visit of a member of the Imperial family to manifest the value we place on the friendship and peace which have existed between the two countries and our earnest trust and prayer is it may be unbroken forever. Mr. Winthrop proposed "The health of the Emperor of Russia," which was drunk standing.

Gilmore's band played at the Russian national anthem. Alexis then proposed the "health of the President of the United States."

Mr. Winthrop proposed the "health of the Grand Duke." The latter responded as follows:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have drunk to me and feel very happy to be in the old city of Boston, the child of that infant which was laid in the cradle of liberty and which so soon became the giant whom all are regarding and whom every nation is happy to term its friend; in the presence of these illustrious men, whose works mark one of the best pages of American liberty and show that the giant is here. Gentlemen, a long cheer for the prospects of Boston."

Speeches followed by Gov. Claflin, Mayor Gaston, President Elliott, of Harvard College, Admiral Poisset, Hon. G. V. Fox, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who recited a poem, Geo. S. Hilliard, Jas. Russell, of Lowell, Count Catacazy and others. The banquet broke up just before midnight.

A Vessel in Distress—Danger of Part of her Crew Starving to Death.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 9.—The schooner Crosthwait, of Chicago, has been drifting about in the ice of Saginaw Bay for two weeks. Nothing had been heard of her since the twenty-eighth until last evening, when the first mate and six of her crew reached Bay City, having left the vessel on Thursday. The captain, second mate and cook remained on the vessel, and will starve to death if not soon rescued. The crew had for several days lived on one scant ration per day.

Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 9.—The evidence in the Wharton case to-day was chiefly of a medical character, and refers to the effect of certain kinds of poison on the human system. Dr. S. C. Chew and Prof. F. J. Miles were sworn. Further medical testimony was given by Prof. Wm. E. Aiken, of Baltimore, who said he was called upon to make an analysis of the stomach which was said to be that of Geo. Ketchum, but found no trace of strychnine, after which the court adjourned till Monday.

Dr. Medlicott Sentenced—A New Trial Probable.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Dec. 9.—The motion for a new trial in the Medlicott case was overruled by Judge Bassett, at Garnett, to-day, and the prisoner, Dr. Medlicott, was thereupon sentenced to be hung on the 26th of January. A bill of exceptions was filed by the prisoner's counsel, and the case will go to the Supreme Court, which meets in Topeka early in January. The general impression among lawyers is that the Supreme Court will grant a new trial.

Dangerously Wounded—Railroad Receivers Appointed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Dr. Wm. Bigham, at Seville station, Ohio, was dangerously wounded last evening while loading the cannon being fired in honor of the railroad opening.

M. E. Ingalls and Gen. Morris were yesterday, at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, elected assignees of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad. Ex-President Lord and his friends made no contest. Ingalls and Morris have been the receivers since the road got into the courts.

A State Auditor Sued—Rumored Outrage.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 9.—Enos Clarke, of St. Louis, is about to institute proceedings on behalf of a St. Louis bank against the State Auditor and Commissioner of Public Works to compel the issue of eighty-five thousand levee bonds which the State claims to have been heretofore delivered on a duplicate order obtained by the late Colonel Haymaker by fraudulent representations.

A report comes from Van Buren county that a colored school was broken up by white men, and the teacher's life threatened.

Declines—Memphis Ladies Wanting to Vote.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—John S. Toof declines the nomination of the Democratic convention as a candidate for Mayor.

Several ladies have registered for the purpose of voting at the next municipal election, under clause in city charter allowing all property-holders whether residents or not to vote.

TELEGRAMS.

Alexis paid a flying visit to Lowell, Mass., yesterday.

The Mansfield-Fisk case was again postponed yesterday.

A bill will soon be introduced in the Senate providing for a revision of the mint laws.

The steamer Corinthian arrived at London yesterday. Also the steamships Idaho and India.

The Grand Duke will remain with the Bostonians until Wednesday or Thursday next.

Jacob Brack, a negro, was hung at Louisa Court-house, Va., on Friday, for murdering his wife.

The new railroad bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph is progressing finely, in spite of the cold weather.

The suffrage females, in convention at Washington, passed the usual set of resolutions, demanding their rights, yesterday.

The suspended Bowling Green Savings bank of New York promises to declare a dividend of fifty per cent. on January 1st.

The New York Chamber of Commerce propose to purchase the present site of the post-office for a Chamber of Commerce building.

Vessels containing two hundred thousand dollars' worth of produce for the colonies and Great Britain are frozen fast at Prince Edward's Island.

The Pacific railroad is reported clear of snow from San Francisco to Omaha, and three through trains were expected at Omaha from the West last night.

THE DYING WALES.

A Gleam of Hope for the Ill-fated Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 9, Noon.—The first official bulletin received from Sandringham to-day says the Prince slept but little during the night. His exhaustion has not increased, and the general condition of the patient is somewhat more favorable. The feeling on 'Change is better this morning in consequence of this statement, but unofficial advices from Sandringham continue gloomy, and represent that the case is hopeless.

SECOND BULLETIN.

LONDON, 1 P. M., Dec 9.—The following bulletin has just been posted:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 9.—The Prince passed the morning more tranquilly. Febrile paroxysms are subsiding. No increase of exhaustion.

The Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, his youngest sister and brother, and all the children of the Prince have been called to his bedside, and are hastening to Sandringham. The Duke of Cambridge has already gone there in response to a telegraphic summons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury requests the clergy to pray for the recovery of the Prince.

The excitement is intense, now that there is a gleam of hope.

THIRD BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 9:30 A. M.—No change is reported in the condition of the Prince. The Queen and all the children of the Prince are with him.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 11 P. M.—The latest official bulletin, dated Sandringham, 10 P. M., says the Prince has slept since noon, but there is no improvement in his symptoms.

Many public dinners and other projected festivities have been postponed in consequence of the Prince's illness.

FOREIGN.

Lively Times in the French Assembly—The Czar of Russia Toasts the Emperor of Germany—English Telegraph Operators' Strike Spreading.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The strike of the telegraphers is becoming general, extending to all the large cities. It threatens to cause much inconvenience.

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Twenty-eight ladies have been matriculated in the University of Edingburgh during the present term.

SIR CHARLES DILKE

informed a deputation which presented him an address, that he should suspend the delivery of his public lectures until he had addressed his constituents in Chelsea.

FRANCE.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—There was an exciting scene in the Assembly to-day. Deputy Ardinaire attacked the commission on pardons for rejecting the appeals of Communists. His speech called forth demonstrations of dissent, which were met with cheers by his friends. Disorder was so great that the proceedings were temporarily suspended. Quiet was finally restored, and the session was resumed, and the subject dropped.

Ponyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, introduced a bill extending the legal limit of circulation of the Bank of France to three millions of francs.

Before the adjournment of the session, the Chamber passed a resolution censuring M. Ardinaire for using intemperate and unparliamentary language.

COLD WEATHER.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Extremely cold weather prevails here. Mercury in the thermometer is below zero. The river Seine is frozen over.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The compulsory military service bill and decree of general amnesty will be introduced in the Assembly next week.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Echo says France will soon renounce her commercial treaty with Belgium.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Orleans Princes had an interview with Thiers yesterday, and consented to defer for the present their claim to seats in the Assembly.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Knights of the Order of St. George, founded by the Empress Catherine on the 7th of December, 1769, celebrated their anniversary on Thursday. In the evening a grand banquet was given, at which the Czar and first dignitaries were present. The Czar, in toasting the Emperor of Germany, said he hoped the intimate friendship which existed between that monarch and himself would last as long as they lived, and be carried down to future generations; that the fraternity of the armies of Germany and Russia would be perpetual. Thus would be constituted the best guarantees for the maintenance of peace and legal order in Europe.

GERMANY.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Herr Delbruck presented a bill in the Diet the object of which is to lighten the burden of taxation on the lowest classes. It abolishes the grist and slaughtering taxes and makes important reductions in others.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 9—1:30 P. M.—The feeling on 'Change is better to-day. Consols for money 91⅞ and for account 92. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 92¾; old 1865s 93; 1867s 95¼; 10-40s 93⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 9—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 56 francs and 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—P. M.—Cotton, the market is quiet but steady; middling uplands 9⅞d; middling Orleans 10@10⅛d; sales to-day of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export; sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston 9⅞d; shipments from Bombay since last report 8,000 bales. Wheat, red winter 11s 7d. Flour 25@29s. Lard 45s 3d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 38s 6d.

CLEVELAND.

Preparing for the Reception of the Grand Duke—Proceedings of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—A committee composed of the most prominent citizens has been appointed by the Mayor to make arrangements for a suitable reception to the Grand Duke Alexis on his arrival in this city.

In the convention of the North American Bee-keepers' Association, Mr. Hosmer, of Janesville, Minn., made the following challenge: He has 118 stocks of bees, and offered to sell 108 at $15 per stock, on condition that if he fails to obtain 10,000 pounds of honey from the remaining ten stocks during the season of 1872, he forfeits the price of the 108 stocks he proposes to sell. A number of questions interesting to bee-keepers were discussed. Among the resolutions adopted was one recommending the appointment of an apiarian professor in each of the agricultural colleges on the continent, and calling the attention of State and other Executives to this subject. The convention adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on the first Monday in December, 1872.

FIRES.

Conflagration in Rockville, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 9.—The entire east side of the public square in Rockville, the shire town of Park county, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Details not yet reported, but the loss is heavy. The north side of the same square was burned about a year ago.

Cooper-Shop Burned.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 9.—The steam cooper-shop of the Carter Brothers, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $2,000.

Two Vessels Destroyed—Man Burned to Death.

KINGSTON, ONT., Dec. 9.—The steam tugs Highlander and Hercules were burned last night. Loss, $50,000. Uninsured. One man, Chas. Kelley, was burned to death.

THE TURF.

Metaire Races—Last Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Fifth and last day.—Club purse of $300, consolation handicap, mile and a quarter, won by Madam Dudley, beating Glenrose, Style, John McDonald, Rice's bay filly, Von Moltke, Donovan, Bob. Shelton and Tom. Corbett in same order. Time, 2:10.

Second race—Club purse $1,200, four mile heats all ages.

Foster	1	1
Salina	2	dis
Sentinel	dis	

Time, 7:53, 8:05.

Raining and track heavy. Attendance light. Favorites—Madam Dudley. Second race—Salina.

THE DOMINION.

The Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 9.—An informal opening of the Ontario Legislature took place yesterday. The Lieutenant Governor congratulated the province on its prosperity, and animadverted strongly against the conduct of the province of Quebec in protesting against the award by arbitration for the settlement of the liabilities of the old provinces of Upper and Lower Canada when merged into the new Dominion. The school system of Ontario is productive of good results, and the immigration into the province is satisfactory.

Brutal Murder.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 9.—Lewis Hill, one of Beatty's Independent scouts, was brutally murdered in Fentress county several days ago. Three other members of the company have been arrested as the murderers and held for trial. It was for the pay of these scouts that Gen. Stokes engineered his bill through Congress, and for receiving pay for his services he is now being prosecuted.

☞ A vessel arrived at Philadelphia a day or two ago, having on board six fugitive Arabs, dressed in nothing beside linen clothes. These Ishmaelites were almost frozen, the temperature being colder than on any morning of the present season. There was nobody on the vessel who understood a word of English. It was said that these Arabs had been captured by the French during the Algerian rebellion and banished for a number of years to French Guiana, an island on the Spanish main. It was further stated that the Arabs served their time out, and then proceeded to Demerara, where they worked at whatever they could find until they raised enough to pay their passage to America.

ST. LOUIS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the National Board of Trade—Our Commercial Relations with Canada—Quarantine Laws.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The National Board of Trade entered upon its third day's session this morning.

Mr. Fraley, from the executive council, reported that Hamilton A. Hall had been re-elected secretary of the board, and that the council had fixed on New York as the place for the next annual meeting.

The committee to confer with the delegates from the Dominion of Canada on reciprocal trade relations with that country made a report. It directed a memorial to be laid before Congress, asking the negotiation by a commission of a treaty, for commercial relations with the Dominion, on the following principles: Reciprocity, admission by both countries of the products and manufactures of the other free of duty, and uniform import and internal revenue laws—the sums thus collected to be divided between the two countries; the admission of Dominion-built ships to all the privileges of the coasting and foreign trade. A final resolution provides that the Dominion shall enlarge its canal and improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence and aid in the building of any great lines of international railroad, such works in both countries to be equally enjoyed by the citizens of each.

The report was adopted.

Wm. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, offered an amendment looking to the establishment of similar trade relations with Cuba, which was referred to the Executive Council to report upon during the present session of the board.

A resolution asking State Legislatures to enact laws for the protection of the use of the telegraph then came up.

Barton Able, of St. Louis, offered an amendment memorializing Congress to take into consideration the propriety of securing control of all telegraph lines in the United States and operating them at the lowest possible cost.

It was warmly discussed by Geo. Opdyke, of New York, Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Bart. Able, of St. Louis, Wright, of Chicago, Roper, of Boston, Wetherell, of Philadelphia, R. B. Bonner, of St. Louis, Taylor, of Cincinnati, Peddie of Newark, Lee R. Shryock, of St. Louis, Rowland, of Cincinnati, McLaren, of Milwaukee, and others.

Mr. Able, of St. Louis, said no gentleman upon the floor had less desire to turn the various enterprises of the country into the hands of the Government, but he considered the telegraph and postal systems somewhat identical, and both should be taken charge of by the Government. He was satisfied that if this were the case the expense of telegraphing could be reduced to nine-tenths of the present expense.

Messrs. Ropes, of Boston, Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Bonner and Shryock, of St. Louis, favored the proposition.

Mr. Welsh was unwilling to allow commerce to monopolize the telegraph system of the country. In Europe it had been brought down so as to be made available by the lowest class of society.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, said when the Government has not only passed a civil service bill, but has also reformed the civil service, he should support the proposition, but under existing circumstances he should vote against it.

Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, said that in no department of trade had prices been so reduced since the war as in freight and telegraph rates. He was in favor of giving the different States control of the matter. He thought we were running to the Government with too much. There is danger of its becoming an imperial Government soon.

Mr. Opdyke, of New York, was decidedly opposed to the proposition. He thought we were governed too much.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, was opposed to the proposition. He thought we might as well call upon the Government to take possession of the railroads of the country as the telegraph.

Mr. Thompson of Baltimore, said that from his knowledge of the officials of the country he was convinced they could not be entrusted with the telegraph system.

The amendment was finally adopted and the original resolution, as follows, was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive Council be requested to memorialize the Legislatures of the different States to enact laws with a view to the protection of the use of the telegraph within their respective boundaries, and for the punishment of persons detected in surreptitiously and piratically obtaining or attempting to obtain the contents or purport of [illegible] telegraphic messages. Also for the punishment of employes of telegraph companies for improperly or dishonestly disclosing the contents or purport of private telegraphic messages.

The amendment was finally lost by a small majority, and the original resolution was adopted.

W. S. Young, from the Baltimore Board of Trade, offered a resolution denouncing any inspection of articles of merchandise by State authority as unnecessary, and oppressive to the mercantile interests of that State, and directing the secretary to lay before the several Legislatures the opinion that such laws should be abrogated. Unanimously adopted.

Also a resolution from the Boston Board of Trade, memorializing Congress for the establishment of a sanitary board of appeal, to protect our citizens and foreign commerce from the irresponsible control of local quarantine officers, was presented by Mr. Roper, and unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was adopted, looking to a renewal by our Government of its application to the British Government to relieve the shipping interest from the charges imposed by the latter as light-house dues.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, presented two communications from Mr. Abert, who has charge of Government surveys of the Western rivers, relative to surveys for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, which were referred to the Executive Council. The subject of the shipping interest came up on a resolution offered by Mr. Witherell, of Philadelphia, indorsing the plan presented by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and in favor of the granting of a bounty to those who may employ American-built first-class ocean steamers of not less than 2,000 tons each in the foreign trade.

Mr. Candler, of Boston, offered as a substitute a series of resolutions favoring the abatement of all taxes imposed upon articles of foreign production which enter into ship construction, allowing all articles of foreign products needed in the sailing or repairing of steamships or sailing vessels to be withdrawn free of duty from bonded warehouses, and admitting all vessels owned by American citizens, whether sailing under a foreign flag or not, to registry under the laws and the protection of the United States.

Mr. Shryock, of St. Louis, in connection with the subject under discussion, read a paper urging the establishment of iron steamship works in the Mississippi valley on the plan proposed by the Secretary of the Navy in his report before Congress.

At the conclusion of a long debate, which continued until the hour of adjournment, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Opdyke, of New York, was unanimously adopted, in lieu of the original proposition and the substitute of Mr. Candler:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be requested to memorialize Congress in favor of the passage of a law authorizing our citizens to purchase foreign-built ships, and to register them for service under the American flag in our maritime commerce, the ships now under foreign flags being included.

CHICAGO

The Chicago Bank Losses by the Fire—Fatal Shooting Affray—A Representative of the Kentucky Library Arrested.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The statement telegraphed from Washington that the loss of the Chicago National banks by the fire was $1,000,000, is without foundation. The source of the information is supposed to be the bank examiner, who made a brief visit to the banks one day last week. The cashiers and presidents of Chicago banks were nearly unanimous in stating to him that they were unable to tell what their losses would be, though as near as a total can be approximated now, it is believed it will be less than $500,000.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

At John Zimmerman's saloon, on Archer avenue, about 10 o'clock last night, Jefferson Keating shot and instantly killed James Townsend with a revolver. Previous to the act the two had indulged in recriminations. Townsend was about twenty years of age and a tinsmith. Keating is about the same age. He was arrested and locked up.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

will move to their new quarters on Market street, South division, on Monday.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KENTUCKY LIBRARY SCHEME ARRESTED.

J. S. Hull, agent in this city for the Kentucky library lottery scheme, was arrested this morning and held in $500 bail, charged with being engaged in the lottery business.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Inauguration of Governor Booth of California—The Legislature Preparing for Business—Contest for Senator—A Spiritual Photograph.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 8.—Newton Booth was inaugurated Governor with imposing ceremonies to-day. The inaugural address took strong grounds in favor of legislative action for reducing and regulating fares over the Pacific railroad, and the repeal of the law permitting counties to give five per cent. subsidies to railroads; the admission of Congressional action restraining Chinese immigration, but giving the Chinese full protection from mob violence and the right to testify in the courts.

The Republican Senatorial caucus was held this evening. After organization and the indulgence of some little debate, it was adjourned till Tuesday night. The contest is very hot, Cole and Sargent being the most prominent candidates.

A MYSTERIOUS PICTURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—A photograph of a recently-deceased Frenchman named Rondel, has appeared on a window of his late residence on Mason street, near Filbert, attracting thousands of visitors and causing great excitement. It was at first a shadow, but in three days became a perfect photograph, and is recognized by everybody.

NEW YORK.

Municipal Affairs—Railroad Accidents—The Proposed Communist-International Parade—Connolly's Case Before the Supreme Court—Small-pox.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The County Auditor's Bureau, which some time ago had fifty names on its pay-roll, has only eight now, and as the office is said to be useless, it is possible that the Legislature may abolish it.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company having been declared bankrupt, a receiver has been appointed.

"BLACK FRIDAY" JURORS.

The jurors who tried the recent black Friday case, and of whom it was alleged certain members had been bribed, were examined to-day by Judge McCann, who stated that the if evidence was sufficient he would send the case of the culprits before the grand jury.

CONNOLLY.

A motion for a reduction of bail in the case of Connolly was argued to-day before Judge Larned at Albany.

NEW STORY ABOUT CONNOLLY.

The Tribune asserts that Connolly had assented, on the 29th of November, at the investigation of Commodore C. K. Garrison, for whom Connolly was anxious to become bail, to make restitution to the city in the sum of one million, but Charles O'Conor would not consent to the arrangement. His proposition was to be the assignment of property by Connolly to this amount and await a decision in his trial, and it consequently failed. If the proposition had been acceded to, Connolly was to have turned State's evidence. Mrs. Connolly, in whose name Connolly's property all stands, was the principal negotiating party, and governed herself wholly by Garrison's advice.

MORE ERIE SUITS.

One of the suits against the Erie railway in the Jersey courts for overcharges has been decided against the company. One hundred and fifty-nine additional suits are to be commenced at the next session of the Circuit Courts.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ERIE.

On Wednesday night, a coal train was completely smashed on the Erie road at Middletown, N. Y., in a collision, and on the same night an express-train ran into and smashed a lumber-wagon, and killed the team. In both instances there was a narrow escape from loss of life.

NEW YORK PAPERS IN HAVANA.

The President of the Mail Steamship company, between New York and Havana, says the refusal of the company to carry New York papers to the latter place is in accordance with orders of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, suppressing incendiary documents there.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, Evening.—The members of the International society to-day, denounced the order prohibiting their parade to-morrow. They asked the Governor at Albany, by telegraph, if they could parade, but no response had been received up to to-night. The parade will probably come off some day next week.

CONNOLLY'S CASE IN FULL.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—In opening the argument before Judge Larned, in the Supreme Court, on the order to show cause why the order for the arrest of Richard B. Connolly, ex-controller, should not be vacated or his bail bond reduced, Hon. S. G. Courtney, of the counsel for Connolly, read the affidavit of his client in response to the affidavit of Peckham, on which the arrest was made. Connolly in the main denies the allegation in Peckham's affidavit and sets forth that he did not appoint Green Controller through any consciousness of guilt, or that he was a party to any conspiracy or collusion. He also positively denies that he ever thought of leaving the State or country. Strahan, on behalf of the people, read an affidavit of the chief clerk in the Controller's office, and others, showing that Connolly and late County Auditor Watson were accustomed to hold private consultations. Other affidavits were also read showing the irregularity of accounts in the Controller's office. O'Conor produced a portion of the vouchers which were not stolen, known as the Keyser claims, and to be forgeries, for the inspection of the judge. Mr. Courtney then proceeded with his argument, saying the prosecution had given no evidence of guilt against Connolly. They have not shown that he has got a single cent of the three millions alleged to have been stolen. There was not a single allegation which would warrant the issuing of an order for Connolly's arrest, unless it is that he was about to abscond. The Chairman of the Committe of Seventy and Sub-Committee, after an examination, could [illegible] implicating Connolly. He concluded by appealing to the judge to decide this question without regard to public clamor. O'Conor, replying, said he had found nothing to show that Mayor Hall is not a vulgar thief; and further, he believed if there was anything against Hall he would not fly. He can be prosecuted at leisure. I believe, however, that Tweed and Connolly would fly, he continued. Referring at length to circumstances of the frauds and Connolly's connection therewith, he criticised Connolly's affidavit, declaring that its denials were too general. He thought his Honor should postpone the case one week and appoint a referee in New York to test all evidence. Connolly should be held on two grounds—first, insufficiency of answer; second, because he is guilty of neglect.

Wm. A. Beach, on behalf of Connolly, next addressed the court. He said Hall, who was equally guilty, was not proceeded against, while Connolly was lodged in jail. Connolly's affidavit was a full and satisfactory answer. He denied the right of the people of the State to bring action to recover from the county of New York. Mr. Beach contended that the Attorney General was unwarranted in bringing the suit. The power to bring the suit was vested in the people, and they had not, through their Legislature, directed those prosecutions. He protested against O'Conor's proposition to have the case passed upon by a referee. Mr. O'Conor then repeated his views, expressed in the Tweed suit, as to the right of the people to sue. Upon the conclusion of the arguments the judge took the papers.

MORE ABOUT THE INTERNATIONALE.

The police are all ordered on duty to-morrow to prevent any display or procession by the International. Eight hundred men will be under orders at headquarters.

SMALL-POX.

Seven new cases of small-pox are reported since noon on Friday, and five deaths, making thirty-six cases and fourteen deaths for the week.

GARRISON-CONNOLLY.

The statement that Commodore Garrison had been negotiating to induce Connolly to make restitution to the city is said to be unfounded. The story is denied by Connolly.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

At a meeting of the Internationalists to-night a dispatch was read from Gov. Hoffman, saying that the law placed the matter of their parade in the hands of the police authorities. The action of the authorities prohibiting the procession is strongly denounced. There was much discussion about changing the day for the parade from Sunday. As the specific objection of the Police Commissioners was on account of the day, a motion was carried to have the parade on Christmas day. Subsequently it was decided to refer the matter to the Federal Council for approval. One member, after delivering a violent denunciation of the police authorities, expressed his determination to be present to-morrow at the place from which the parade was to start, with his red flag and sash and march over the route himself.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 110⅛ and closed rather dull at 109⅞@110. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $61,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $2,200,000 in gold on account of checks issued at Washington for the redemption of five-twenties, making a total thus far of $16,400,000.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$1,771,500
Specie, increase	5,110,400
Legal-Tenders, decrease	6,741,500
Deposits, decrease	1,100,800
Circulation, increase	15,900

The Money market opened at 7 ℘ cent., but later in the day became easier at 6@7 ℘ cent.

The Government bond market was strong at the close of the day.

State bonds have not been very active. Tennessees were steady, and new South Carolinas pretty active at 29 to 30.

The Stock market opened strong, but later in the day showed considerable weakness, the final dealings being unfavorably affected by the increased activity in money, and prices declined ⅛@¾ ℘ cent. on the general list. Harlem was the exception and advanced from 120 to 121⅛.

The exports of specie for the week amounted to $345,224.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117⅜
Coupons of 1862	110⅞
Coupons of 1864	110⅞
Coupons of 1865	111⅛
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅞
Coupons of 1867	114⅞
Coupons of 1868	114⅞
Ten-forties	109⅜
Currency 6's	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	98⅛	Old Virginia	68
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	35
New Tennessee	66	New N. Carolina	15
New Virginia	68		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	New Jersey Cent'l	111
Western U. Tel'gh.	68⅛	St. Paul	54
Quicksilver	24⅛	Do. preferred	77⅞
Adams Express	90⅛	Tol. & Wabash	68⅛
Wells & Fargo	56⅛	Do. preferred	84⅛
American Express	61⅛	Ft. Wayne	96
U. S. Express	60⅛	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	47⅞	Do. preferred	50
N. Y. Central, con.	92⅞	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	87⅛	Do. preferred	120
Erie	31⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅞
Erie preferred	65	C. C. & C.	87
Harlem	120⅛	Burlington	129
Do. preferred	120⅛	Lake Shore	90⅛
Reading	115⅛	C. C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
Michigan Central	118	Ill. Cent.	134
Pittsburgh	128	Union Pacific	27⅛
Northwestern	61⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	103⅛
Do. preferred	90	Union Pac. bonds	91
Rock Island	103⅛		

Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Women's Christian Association.

The Women's Christian Association of Louisville was organized about two years since, and has for its object the establishment and maintenance of a boarding home for young women dependent upon their own exertions for support. The organization is very simple; the payment of two dollars annually constituting a membership.

The work of the association in managing the affairs of the home is transacted by a board of managers consisting of thirty ladies, elected annually from the following churches: Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Christian and Methodist. For the first year the association was mainly one of ways and means. Theoretically, the home was to be sustained by a sufficient number of two-dollar annual memberships, and the managers still cling to this theory as a solution of future financial questions; but practically this plan has proved a failure, and the sum obtained in this way amounts only to about *four hundred dollars* annually.

A year ago, at our first annual meeting, when our hearts were heavy with anxiety, and our plans were vague, an impetus was given to the charity by pledges of furniture for the future Home made by various parties present. This infused new vigor into the life of the Association, and enabled the work to assume a definite form.

A suitable house was secured, and on May 4th the Home was opened by a public reception, which attracted several hundred visitors. The opening exercises were of a most interesting character, and were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Heywood, Humphrey, Gibson, Rivers, Hopson, and others.

At first it seemed difficult to explain the exact character of the home. The public, misled by the name at first contemplated, Workingwomen's Home, thought it a charity devised for servant girls and others of a similar class, and for the first few weeks many such girls, discontented with comfortable homes and two or three dollars per week, sought the Home as a very Utopia. Now, a thoughtful person sees at a glance that a servant's *home* is inseparable from her position, and that domestic matters would assume a very chaotic state if, at any moment, a cook or house-girl could leave her place to become an inmate of such an institution.

This charity was designed for another class of young women, and, with this view, the present name, "The Young Women's Boarding Home," was adopted. The object of the Home is to surround by protecting influences young women whose earnings are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of living. The price paid for board is according to the pecuniary ability of each inmate, and in case of illness or suspension of employment the tenderest charity is exercised.

To become an inmate of the Home, the applicant, regardless of denomination, is only required to give satisfactory references, and to promise to conform to the rules of the house. The present inmates of the Home are employed principally as seamstresses and clerks, and their wages do not average $5 per week in the busy season. Their entire earnings would be consumed in any regular boarding-house, leaving nothing for the expenses of washing, dress and medical attendance.

Aside from all this we are to consider what discomforts and dangers are involved in a residence in any boarding-house which these limited means command. It is from this very point of view that the Home makes its special plea as a protecting influence. It is less important that any young woman be enabled to command the comforts of life at a reduced rate than that she be guarded by the saving influences of a Christian home.

It is conducive to her mental, moral and physical welfare to substitute for an indifferent landlady who only regards her as a debtor, a kind and efficient matron who will regard her as an object of interest. Again, what becomes of her in a cheap boarding-house in case of illness or cessation of employment? The Home has proved a haven of rest to young women in such circumstances.

It would seem as if every mother's heart would respond to this view of the case, and yet the perpetual presence of the comforts of life give such a potent sense of security that our imaginations fail to picture the reality. Let us not so enwrap ourselves in our comforts and luxuries that we shall offer an impregnable armor to the shafts of tenderness and compassion that should pierce every womanly heart in behalf of the unfortunate of her sex.

An important feature of the institution, one, however, that is entirely subsidiary to its main object, is the Refuge Room, where persons not the legitimate objects of the charity of the Home, are supplied with lodgings and food.

Still another feature is the opening of an Employment Registry, in which the names of housekeepers and of young women, not inmates of the Home, wishing employment, are recorded.

It is hoped that this registry will be the means of introducing the plan of recommending servants, which plan would prove invaluable to housekeepers. These minor features of the Home are instruments of great good, and make the work of the association very comprehensive in its character.

Our friends will be interested in the following statistics: Several months since a fund of a little over four thousand ($4,000) dollars was invested so as to command 10 per cent. interest. This fund represents about fifty life members at $25 each, two hundred annual memberships at $2 each, and many individual donations. The money remaining in the treasury has been absorbed in meeting the expense of the Home, and the important question now is how shall we increase our annual membership to such an extent as to meet our expenses without recalling the above sum, which can thus accumulate and form a basis for a future building fund?

Since the opening of the Home in May, there have been admitted forty-one transient and thirty-three regular boarders; present number of regular boarders 18.

In the Refuge department there have been given 350 meals and over one hundred nights' lodgings.

More than 50 girls have obtained employment through the use of the Registry, and many of the inmates have found permanent homes as seamstresses.

The total expenses of the Home are $250 per month; the amount received for board is $150 per month. Thus, it will be seen, that the institution is partly self-supporting.

It is singular to hear the remark that a thoughtless person makes in regard to such charities. Some have said of another institution that its expenses would board the inmates at the Galt House. Let us test this matter in regard to our Home. Including transient boarders, refuge inmates and servants, the number of inmates is about twenty-five. Two hundred and fifty dollars cover the total expenses of a month; therefore the cost of board for each inmate per month is ten dollars. If the Galt House dispenses its charities on these liberal terms, we have only to say that the stockholders do not receive very favorable dividends.

Some persons have said that the appointments of the Home are too luxurious, forgetting that these very appointments are the gifts of a generous public.

Do we measure our own gifts in this way? Do we decline this silk or that velvet because they are too luxurious for us, and our pride must be subdued? Are we not more anxious about quelling the pride of others than our own? Are the lives of these young women so crowded with comforts that we would fain reduce these comforts to a lower level? Shall we, in our Christian solicitude not to pamper their pride, take the pictures from the walls, the books from the shelves, the carpets from the floors, the fire light from the hearth-stone, and call *that a home*! Dear friends, if we have thoughtlessly made these young women too comfortable, let us console ourselves with the reflection that the sin will be readily forgiven.

The question recurs, How shall we secure a thousand annual members at $2 each. The city was canvassed some time since, and the result was far from satisfactory. Persons are asked to contribute $2 annually to the Home, a fraction of a cent per day, and respond by converting all their previous charities into a perfect rosary, counting them one by one upon their fingers. If we were to tally our amusements in this way, five score fingers would not answer the purpose. The Thomas Orchestra Troupe, or Miss Nilsson, or—it be not profanity to mention them in the same breath—a Negro Minstrel band visit our city, and in three nights absorb sufficient means to support a noble charity for a whole year. Aesthetically, good music should be encouraged; but what aesthetic plea does the Minstrel Troupe offer? The tinkling of instruments, prominently the banjo, and the echo of some far-fetched pun linger in the memory for a few days and are forgotten forever, while a contribution to a worthy charity is a perpetual reminder of our assistance in a good cause.

We are a whole multiplication table of Mrs. Jellybys. We send money to foreign missions, to Chicago, to Cave City, and acknowledge with the most indifferent frankness that we are ignorant of such and such charities in our very midst; and the most irrelevant questions are asked in regard to them. How gratifying it would be to the managers if all interrogations concerning the Home would condense themselves into a single ring at the door-bell of 182, First street.

In conclusion, the managers return their thanks to the matron for her kind and efficient management; to the following churches and parties for the furniture of the Home, viz: Chestnut-street Presbyterian, Pewee Valley, Walnut-street Baptist, St. Paul's Episcopal, Church of the Messiah, Walnut-street Christian, College-street Presbyterian, and the Methodist churches; the legal profession and Mrs. Nold's school; to the following gentlemen for gratuitous professional services: D. L. Yandell, Breyfogle, Thurston, Price and Mills; to Messrs. Hull & Bro. and Mr. C. G. Davison, for advertising facilities, to the pulpits and press of the city, and to all who in any way have furthered the interests of the Home.

In behalf of the Board of Managers.

MISS MERKER, Rec. Sec.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1871.

Annual memberships	$410 00
Life memberships	800 00
Donations, concerts, etc	1,760 00
Fines	1 50
Total	$2,971 50
Cash on hand, 1870	2,604 40
Total	$5,575 90
Expenses	1,071 55
Balance	$4,504 35

BELL QUIGLEY, Treasurer.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths for the week ending Dec. 9, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 9, 1871.

Abcess psoas	1	Heart disease	1
Apoplexy	3	Old age	2
Bronchitis, capillary	2	Paralysis	1
Bronche pneumonia	2	Puerperal Pyremia	1
Consumption	7	Pneumonia	2
Convulsion	1	Scrofula	1
Colic	1	Still born	4
Dropsy	3	Teething	1
Enteritis	1	Trismus	1
Fever, typhoid	2	Whoopingcough	1
Gun shot wound	1	Unknown	2
Total			41

SEX.

Male	23	Female	18

COLOR.

White	29	Black	12

AGE.

Under 1 year	9	1 to 3 years	5
3 to 6 years	2	6 to 10 years	1
10 to 20 years	2	20 to 30 years	5
30 to 40 years	4	40 to 50 years	2
50 to 60 years	6	60 to 70 years	2
70 and over	3		

NATIVITY.

America	28	Ireland	5
Germany	7	England	1

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

First ward	3	Second ward	2
Third ward	5	Fourth ward	3
Fifth ward	5	Sixth ward	2
Seventh ward	1	Eighth ward	3
Ninth ward	3	Tenth ward	4
Eleventh ward	6	Twelfth ward	4
Without medical attention			5

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

☞ The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal gives the following: "A gentleman who was visiting at the farm-house of Mr. Thomas Patterson, two miles north of Alexander, informs us that a strange occurrence had taken place at the farm not long since. A breeding mare gave birth to twin colts, one a horse and the other a mule. The colts are lively and strong, and seem fond of each other."

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	3 P. M.
Tennessee river	LeCLAIRE No. 2	10 A. M.
Memphis	NASHVILLE	12 M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Tarascon, Henderson.	

Departures Yesterday.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Tarascon, Hend.	Camelia, Madison.

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The river continues to recede slowly, with 4 feet 10 inches in the canal and scant 3 feet in the pass down the Indian chute. The present prospect is not at all favorable for a rise soon. The weather yesterday was clear and cold, with the wind from the north. Business was not so good as any former day of the week, there being no arrivals or departures outside the regular packets; they, however, did a fair business in the way of discharging and receiving.

Captains Shunk and Alex. Frazer were in the city yesterday.

The Dove No. 2 went out for Kentucky river with a good trip.

The pig iron and ore receipts at Pittsburgh by river and rail for November exceeds forty thousand tons.

Capt. Sam Houston, inspector of steamboats of the Sixth district, returned from Arkansas yesterday.

Captain L. B. Dunham, of the Mary Houston, was so unwell at New Orleans last Monday as to be confined to his bed.

The Katie has come off the docks at New Orleans all O K, and departed for Greenville and Bend landings last Thursday evening.

The H. S. Turner is advertised to leave for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans Tuesday evening. Saterwhite Brothers are her agents.

The elegant new side-wheel steamer Gray Eagle will be the Evansville and Henderson packet to-morrow, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 P. M. sharp.

The Gen. Lytle is the only mail line boat for Cincinnati to-day. She will leave the company's wharfboat, at the foot of Third street, promptly at 3 P. M.

Capt. W. H. Dorsey, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Pilot's Association, has resigned his position and accepted a situation in the office of Messrs. Willett & Co., coal dealers at New Orleans.

The new ferryboat being built by James Howard & Co., for the Natchez and Vidalia Ferry Company, will be launched in about two weeks, and completed about the first of February.

The Camelia left for Madison yesterday morning, to go on the ways for repairs. She will be completed and arrive here Wednesday, ready to commence receiving for a return trip to Tennessee river.

Mr. John B. Davies, of the Washington foundery, and Jack Pearce, boiler-maker of this city, will leave for New Orleans to-night, to close contracts for several iron steamers to be built at this port.

We are glad to learn that Capt. Harry Rose, steamboat agent at Cincinnati, has been appointed special agent for the Cardiff Giant, and will exhibit this wonder in our city during the approaching holidays.

J. Southgate Hamilton, secretary to Commodore Goldsborough, has been ordered to Washington. He is to be commissioned in the marine corps. His successor at Mound City is to be Albert Wells, from Indiana.

The steamer Sabine, after unloading the wharf-boat at New Albany and taking on nearly 100 head of stock, left for New Orleans full of passengers, and with the best trip that has left Louisville this season for the South.

All the floating ice was blown from the Indiana to the Kentucky shore yesterday. Late yesterday evening it extended several hundred feet out from the tow-head to the mouth of the canal. It was, however, very thin and soft and was but little in the way of steamboats.

During November, A. Wolfe, of Nashville, Surveyor of Customs for Nashville, issued licenses to seven masters, four pilots, two engineers and four mates. Most of these were for the Tennessee river, and are all taken out in accordance with the provisions of the new law.

The steamer LeClaire No. 2, Capt. Aron Ballard, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock from the city wharf, for Tennessee river, loaded to the guards. She will continue in this trade during the entire season, making two-week trips. Capt. Lee Crane, a clever and accommodating gentleman, goes out on the LeClaire this trip as first clerk.

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says: "The river was declining at this point yesterday with twenty-three inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy with sprinkles of rain and hail during the day. Owing to the cold weather the Cumberland river improvements at Harpeth Shoals have been somewhat retarded. Between sixteen and seventeen hundred feet of work have been finished, and, if the weather prove favorable, the rest will be put through by the first of January next. When completed there will be three thousand feet of dam work. The surveying party proceed down the river from Harpeth, at which place Mr. Ed. Mead is at present inspecting the work already constructed. Though the survey for the improvement of the upper Cumberland has been made, no work will be attempted until some additional appropriation is secured from the Government."

The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday says: "Business on the levee yesterday continued brisk, and the discharging and loading of steamers kept matters in a very lively state, and encouraging to all interested. Our commercial relations with the West have opened up somewhat with a rush, and the receipts of produce at the close of this week will foot up very heavy; and the shipments to the West of sugar and molasses will be likewise heavy: and we were somewhat astonished last evening to hear the captain of the Potomac decline to receive one float load, declaring he had not room on the boat for it. That was certainly pleasing news, and we hope to record such facts and cases of that kind every day for some time to come. Our cotton and sugar boats came in with increased heavy cargoes, and, take it all in all, no one at present can have cause to complain of our business movements on the levee. The marks at the river last evening denoted again that the gauge was fourteen feet three inches below high water mark of 1862. Our telegrams from Red river report it in a falling condition. Ouachita river still remains firm at a low stage, and refuses to give us any hopes for the hereafter. Captain E. A. Blanks, of the Ouachita Belle, kindly informs this reporter that he found but five feet of water on Flanney's bar, and that there is but five feet from there out to Columbia and the river falling."

The St. Louis Republican of Friday says: "We have succeeded in getting the following facts in relation to the position and situation of boats between this port and Cairo. We feel confident that it will prove interesting to our readers. The Illinois is hard aground at Platin Rock bar. Her owners now think that she will be got off, with ordinary care and diligence, without serious injury. The E. Hensley is aground on the same bar, but a little way below the location of the Illinois. She is considered safe. The Belle Memphis is aground at Powers island, lying straight, with her bow on dry land, and about thirty inches of water at the stern. Freight on shore, well dunnaged and tarpaulined, except perishable freight, which was transferred to the Colorado. Stock shipped by the Belle Memphis was driven to Cairo and shipped on the St. Joseph Wednesday. The Emilie LaBarge lays a boat's length from the Belle Memphis, bow dry, and swayed down 10 inches amidships, but at last accounts was lying even on the bottom, leaking a little, but can be kept clear with one pump. Has stock, freight and passengers on board. She will be relieved as soon as a boat can get to her. The Colorado is laid up at Dogtooth, the water not being of sufficient depth to allow her to get out even light. The Dexter is fast on Dogtooth bar, but lies straight, and in an easy position. Freight all on shore. Arkansas is aground a short distance below the Dexter on the same bar, with cargo all on board. The Susie Silver, City of Alton and Adam Jacobs are all at Grand Tower. The Falls Pilot, with a tow of three barges of coal, is laid up at St. Genevieve. The Henry Ames is at Foster's, in a safe harbor under a cliff. The City of Pekin, with the freight of the Illinois on board, is at Foster's. The Indiana, City of Chester and Grand Tower are all laid up at Cairo."

The following report accompanies the printed copy of the steamboat law as amended by the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Louisville Convention:

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF STEAMBOATMEN AT LOUISVILLE.

To the Executive Committee of the Louisville National Steamboat Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your sub-committee, appointed "for the purpose of revision of the present steamboat law," have given their earnest attention to the subject referred to them. The difficulties in the way of preparing an entire new bill, such as would meet the views and wishes expressed at the convention, together with a lack of the necessary time to prepare such a bill, have led your committee to abandon this proposition as quite impracticable at the present time. As the only course remaining for them to pursue, they have given their entire attention to preparing such a bill amendatory of the present law as would, in some measure at least, remove its most objectionable features. This has been a work of much care, labor and difficulty, on account of the wide field embraced by the law, and the many interests involved—interests in some respects conflicting with each other. They have, however, in the amendments which they propose, endeavored to take fairly into consideration the many interests involved, and where those interests were deemed conflicting have sought to harmonize them so far as possible, and they present herewith the result of their labors, fully conscious that the result is not so thorough and complete as desirable, but hope that the haste required to prepare these amendments, and hence the want of necessary time to weigh carefully all the provisions of the bill, and their effect upon its general utility and benefit may be their excuse. Your committee, in obedience to the instructions of the convention, have steadily kept in view the main objects of the law—"Safety to life"—and have endeavored not only to preserve all the protection and shields provided for in the present law, but to increase their efficiency, and have added others as would, in their judgment, be beneficial. They have sought so far as practicable, to relieve the steam navigation interests of the country from unnecessary restrictions and burdens; also to incorporate in the law itself many beneficial provisions that have heretofore only been presented by the rules of the board of Supervising Inspectors; also, to modify the language of the law as that all interested may clearly understand its provisions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. SHERLOCK, E. W. GOULD,
C. W. COPELAND, J. T. STOCKDALE,
J. T. WHITING, JOHN S. BROWN,
Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28, 1871.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9, Night.—Weather clear and cold. River 2 feet in the channel and falling slowly. Navigation still suspended.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Dec. 9.—River falling considerably. There is ice in the river to-day. Large-class boats are stopping here; can not get over Guyan bar, on which there is only thirty four inches water. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, Noon.—River fallen 13 inches; 4 feet 7 inches in the channel. Weather clear and frosty.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, Night.—River 7 feet; fallen 1 foot; full of ice. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis. Departed—Nashville, Memphis. Long boats run only to Guyandotte, on account of low water.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 9, Night.—Weather clear and cold; mercury 28. River stationary. Port List—Down: Emma Floyd, 7 P. M.; Kate Putnam, 10 P. M.; Falls City, 10 P. M.; Mary Ament, 8 P. M.; Morning Star, 3:30 P. M.; Eddyville, 6 P. M. Up: Fayette, 9 P. M.; Idlewild, 10:30 P. M.; Louisville, 4 P. M. Business good.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 9, Night.—River falling, with 22 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and mild.

CAIRO, Dec. 9, Noon—Arrived—Edinburgh, from Cincinnati, 11 P. M.; Mohawk, New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 5 A. M.; Ada Heilman, Memphis, 7 A. M.; Mollie Ragon, Evansville, 10 A. M. Departed—Belle St. Louis, for New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Edinburgh, Red river, 6 A. M.; Belfast, Louisville, 7 A. M.; Ada Heilman, Evansville, 9 A. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 10 A. M. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, Dec. 9, Night.—Arrived—Atlantic, Evansville, 5 P. M. Departed—Mollie Ragon, Memphis, 5. Parties from fleet at Dog Tooth and Powers' island to-day report all safe. River stationary; clear; thermometer 30.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9, Night.—Weather clear and cool. River declining. Departed—St. Joseph, for Cairo; Walt, for White river.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 9, Night.—Down—Gov. Allen, 12 A. M. Up—Emma C. Elliott, 10 last night. Weather clear and cool. River falling.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 9, Night.—Rain last night; clear to-day. River fell 2 inches; 3 feet scant below and 20 inches above. Arrived: Armadillo, Cincinnati; Fort Gibson, above.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, Night.—Arrived—Crescent City and barges and John Kyle, from St. Louis. Departed—Robt. Mitchell and Potomac, for Louisville; C. B. Church and Belle Vernon, for Cincinnati; Mollie Moore, for St. Louis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Barometer will probably raise on Sunday in New England, and the area of highest pressure move into the Ohio Valley and on to the Alleghany range; diminished northwest winds backing to the southwest on the lakes and Atlantic coast. Cloudy weather continues on the Gulf coast, partially cloudy and clear wither on the middle and east Atlantic coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening on our coast.

GOODS for the HOLIDAYS.

NEW YORK STORE.

Rich and Elegant Black Silks from $2 to $5 per yard.
Rich Evening Brocade Silks.
Elegant New Shades Party Silks.
Rich Bridal Silks and Satins.
The above in great variety are being offered at unprecedentedly low prices.

500 Dress Patterns of Rich Plain Poplins, Stripes, and Plaids
At from $2 to $4 per pattern, in full dress lengths.

MERINOES, SATINS, AND POPLINS.
Our entire stock of these goods is now being sold at MARKED-DOWN PRISES.

Rich Plaid Poplins & Serges at 65, 75, and 85, usual price $1 & $1 25

HANDKERCHIEFS.
250 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs VERY CHEAP.
500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $1 50 per dozen.
100 dozen Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at great bargains.
200 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen.

500 FANCY BOXES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
Suitable for Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Jewelry.
200 Fancy Spool-Cotton Boxes, with or without Spools.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND SUITS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Also our stock of Rich Lyons Cloaking, and Dress Velvets
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Mourning Goods.
Bombazines, from auction, unusually cheap; Cashmeres, Tamise, and Delaines; Crepe de Lyons and Australian Crepe, the largest stock in the city, VERY CHEAP.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS.
Black Doeskin Cassimeres at $1 per yard, ALL WOOL. A large line of Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., for men's and boys' wear, VERY LOW. Best Louisville Jeans at mill prices.

Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SPECIAL.
250 pairs Ladies' Kids, best quality—a few Nos. at $1 25 per pair, worth $2.
200 pairs best White Kid Gloves at 85 cents per pair.
500 pieces Flannels and Canton Flannels. Unbleached Canton Flannels at 12½ cts.
Our stock of Cottons, both Bleached and Brown, at N. Y. wholesale quotations.

S. BARKER & CO., 109 & 111 Fourth st.

C. P. BARNES & BRO.,
Gold Pen Makers & Jewelers,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
American "Waltham" Watches;
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN GOLD RINGS AND SOLID SILVERWARE;
AND DEALERS IN
Seth Thomas' Clocks, Spectacles,
AND
LADIES' WATCHES AND CHAINS,
224 Main street (Louisville Hotel Block).

Great Sale of Dry Goods Continued This Week at
KENTUCKY CASH STORE,
106 Fourth Street.

REMOVAL.
J. W. MORRILL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, AND COLLARS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERS' MATERIAL,
Removed to No. 315 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.
de1 deodlm&Su5-4thp

GAS FIXTURES.
The largest stock and the best assortment in the city for sale at net cost price by
ROBERT BIGGS,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
oc29 Su&We3mlstor4thp No. 76 West Green street.

SCROFULA CURED
NO CURE NO PAY.

THIS very common and most distressing disease manifests itself under various forms, such as White Swelling, Hip Disease, Sore Eyes, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, &c.

From my success in the treatment of this disease in its different forms, I will guarantee a cure in every case. Consultation and examination free.

DR. R. H. PORTER,
United States Hotel.

REFERENCES—Griffith & Van Pelt, Gaines & Buckner, Bay & Co., J. B. Alexander, J. H. Ryan, Prof. T. L. Morse, New Albany, Ind.; Elder S. A. Kelly, Glasgow, Ky.

Read what Mr. Pelle, of the firm of Pelle & Knoop, Fifth and Court Place, says:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1871.

I noticed at least ten years ago that my son was affected with scrofula, which manifested itself by enlargements of the glands of the neck, then his lungs became affected, and about four years ago his scalp became very much involved in the disease, which proved to be very obstinate and troublesome. He was treated by several prominent physicians of this city, and took a trip to Europe, without receiving any benefit. He was in despair, for he is about grown, and to have his hair shaved close and his head so sore that it could not be combed was very annoying indeed. I put him under Dr. Porter's treatment, which acted like a charm. He soon relieved the trouble of his lungs, then his scalp, which is as clean and well as any one's; and I believe him to be entirely cured. All who have scrofulous diseases will do well to try Dr. Porter. Respectfully, F. PELLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 8th, 1871.

DR. R. H. PORTER—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to be able to testify to the public what I know of your ability to cure scrofula. I have resided in Burksville until recently, and whilst there, had two boys living with me who have had scrofula all their lives. One of them was the worst case I ever saw. I think every gland about his neck, shoulders and arms were enlarged, and five or six of them discharging. His neck was swollen out even with his head and face; in fact he was perfectly deformed from it. He had been treated by several good physicians, without any relief, and one who had quite a reputation for treating scrofula, refused to try him, saying his case was beyond all hopes of recovery. But I am happy to say that since the few months he has been under your treatment he is almost entirely well, and looks like another person. He is still taking your medicine, and I think will be perfectly well in a short time. I must say the change is really wonderful.

The other boy is a year or two younger, being about eleven years old, and has also been affected all his life, but not so badly as the older one. There have been three running ulcers on his neck for four years. By your treatment he was soon cured, being some six months since he quit taking the medicine, and he remains perfectly well, having no symptom of the disease. Any one wishing can see me at the National Hotel. These cases were also well known to J. B. Alexander, of the National. Very respectfully,
MRS. A. F. LOGAN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 11th, 1871.

DR. R. H. PORTER—Dear Sir: For the benefit of persons suffering with scrofula, I give the result of your treatment in my son's case. About six years ago we noticed a scrofulous enlargement of the right ankle and foot, which developed in two tumors, one on and one just below the instep. He became quite lame, and would often stumble and fall, owing to an inability to raise his foot. I took him to several of the best physicians in the city, but they told me they could not benefit him to any extent; the only chance for him to be restored was to out grow it. But instead of getting better he has been gradually growing worse. When I carried him to you, after making an examination of his case you said you would guarantee a cure. He began to improve very soon; under your treatment his foot and ankle have gone down to their proper size, and he does not complain of them in the least; and from a cripple you have restored him to health and activity, for which I am most thankful. Any one desiring more information will find me with R. Menton & Bro., No. 615 East Main street. Respectfully, DAVID SIMONS.

DORA SCHULZ,
CONTINUED
CLOSING OUT SALE
THIS WEEK.
Bargains in Real Guipure Capes.
Bargains in Point Applique Handkerchiefs.
Bargains in Point Applique Collars.
Bargains in Real Val. Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Bargains in French Collars and Sleeves.
Bargains in Fine Opera Fans.
Bargains in Bridal Fans.
Bargains in Bridal Lace Sets.
Bargains in Ladies' Wear.
Bargains in Breakfast Jackets
Novelties in Laces.
For Christmas Presents call and see
DORA SCHULZ,
oc25 Su,Tu&Thtjal 1stp 103 Fourth st.

STEAMBOATS.
FOR CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
MORNING LINE, 9 A. M.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. DAVID.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. HILDRETH.
EVENING LINE, 4 P. M.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. WHITTEN.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. DUFOUR.
[Sunday one boat—3 P. M.]
Boats make close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for the East.
Meals and State-rooms Free.
Fare Same as Other Lines.
Tickets for sale at all hotel offices, on boat, and at company's office, S. W. corner Fourth and Main.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAMES FERRIER, G. P. A. de7

From Cairo to New Orleans.
The Magnificent Steamer
GREAT REPUBLIC
W. H. THORNEGAN ... Commanding.
J. P. Young ... Clerk.
Leaves Cairo on Sunday, December 10th, and Memphis Tuesday, December 12th, on arrival of the train. For freight or passage apply on board. de6 d4

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet.
DOVE No. 2 ... SAM'L SANDERS, Master.
GEO. W. WOODS ... Clerk.
Will leave Louisville every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., for Frankfort, and Saturday, at 3 P. M., for Woodford, Oregon, and Shaker Ferry. For freight or passage apply on board or to
D. HARPER & CO., Agents,
no22 d1m 97 Main street.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
GRAY EAGLE ... GILMORE, Master.
Will leave as above Monday, the 11th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Packet.
For Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green River.
FALLS CITY ... ROBINSON, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 11th, at 4 P. M., from Portland
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo, and Memphis.
The Splendid New Passenger Steamer
NASHVILLE,
D. W. MARATTA, Master, will leave, positively, on Sunday, the 10th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Red River Packet Line.
For Alexandria, Shreveport and Jefferson.
The fine passenger steamer ANNA SMITH, Master, will leave as above on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.
BELLE ST. LOUIS ... Master.
Will leave Memphis, as above, on Sunday, December 10th, at 10 A. M.
R. W. LIGHTBURN, Agent.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,
Bar Stores,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.
no26 dtf4thp

PUBLIC SALES.
Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.
AS assignee of Haydon Bros. & Co., bankrupts, I will offer at public auction, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday, December 16, 1871, at the livery stable of John A. Meyer, on the north side of Green street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, three fine trotting horses, one new, light trotting buggy, and one top buggy. Terms cash.
d7 ThSu,14,15&16 W. W. GARDNER, Assignee.

FURNITURE.
JOHN SIMM & CO.
Steamboat and Cabinet Furniture.
STORE AND OFFICE 305 West Main. Warerooms Eighth street, between Main and river. Factory in rear of store.
Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets.
se15 WF&Sutf

We are prepared with the finest possible stock of Gents'
SUPERIOR-MADE CLOTHING!
AND
Furnishing Goods.
JAMES SPROULE & CO.,
92 and 94 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
Fresh and handsome Business Suits, Dress Suits, Hunting Suits, King William Cape Coats, Overcoats, and Capes, in all colors and styles, recently received from our manufactory, 1[illegible] Barclay street, N. Y., which we offer at the lowest possible rates.
KEEP THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
"STAR SHIRTS."
Gents' Robes de Chambre.
KEEP THE GREATEST VARIETY OF SIZES
Red and Shaker Flannel, Silk, Cotton, and Merino Under[illegible]
Gloves, Ties, Collars, Half Hose, Walking-canes, Embrellas,
Examine our stock. We will endeavor to please in quality and price.
JAMES SPROULE & CO.,
de7 Su,Tu&Thlm-1stp 92 and 94 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

BROWN'S PATENT MATCH VASE.
SOMETHING NEW.
No more scratching Matches on the Wall! No more upsetting Matches in the Dark!

One of the latest and cheapest inventions is the Parlor Match Vase, just introduced into this market by GEORGE BROWN, the inventor, who claims for it the following advantages: Match-Holder, Match-Igniter, Paper-Weight, Cigar-Lighter, a handsome and useful ornament for mantel or desk. It protects the wall-paper and the furniture. It is cheap and does not upset. It is convenient, and one will last a lifetime. They are being used by the most prominent merchants, bankers, hotels, restaurants, dwellings, club-rooms, and cigar-stands. Get one and try it. No desk or mantel should be without one. They are sold by Walton & Bro., Main street, below Fourth; Pyne & Creighton, house-furnishing store, Market street, below Fourth; A. McBride, hardware store, Third street; Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets; A. Fonda & Sons, Italian warehouse, Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson; J. Dolfinger & Co., china, glass, and queensware store, Market street, between Third and Fourth; Magill Bros., 161 Fourth street.
[PATENTED SEPTEMBER 12, 1871.]
THOMAS MEAD, Agent ... No. 141 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth

GREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY GOODS!
ARE FOUND AT
J. T. BURGHARD'S, corner Brook and Market, and at BRANCH HOUSE, 103 Pearl street, New Albany.

A rare Assortment of FINE CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES. | SOLE AGENTS | STEAM & HOT-WATER HEATING A SPECIALTY.
FOR
BLAKE'S PATENT
STEAM PUMP,
THE BEST STEAM PUMP IN THE MARKET.
PURCHASE MONEY REFUNDED IN CASE A PUMP FAILS To Do the Work for which it is warranted.

Hand Power Lever detached.
Every Pump Fully Warranted.
☞ SAMPLE PUMPS IN OPERATION AT NO. 107 MARKET STREET. ☜
MAGENS & CO.,
RAILWAY, MACHINISTS, & FOUNDERY SUPPLIES. | LOUISVILLE, KY. Office and Sales-room No. 73 Third st. Warehouse & Factory No. 107 Market st. | CAST IRON PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
no17 Su&We3m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE
Parlor Furniture Manufactory
On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 231.
Having made preparations for a large trade this fall, I have on hand an immense stock of fine and ordinary Parlor Suits, of which I want to dispose of 100 to 150 Suits this month in order to make room and give employment to my workmen through the winter. Those who want to furnish their parlors now have a chance to purchase at New York prices and save expense of freight and packing and get the goods delivered in good order.
Very respectfully,
JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.
oc22 SuW&FtJa1

COAL $4 PER LOAD!
Or equivalent to this price when
FITCH & LINDSEY'S
CELEBRATED
Weather-Strips
ARE APPLIED TO YOUR DOORS AND WINDOWS!
OVER
500,000 FEET
APPLIED IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.
Call and examine the article and Testimonials from our Leading Citizens.
Depot 75 Fourth St.
se20 eod3m-1stp

1871. Holiday Trade. 1871.
WALTON & BROTHERS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
French and English China,
IRONSTONE CHINA, and COMMON EARTHENWARE,
Bohemian and American Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery; House, Hotel, and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,
136 Main street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We will offer our immense stock at greatly reduced prices for thirty days, in order to make room for our spring stock, now being shipped from Europe, thus offering a rare opportunity to those who wish to replenish their table-ware, and especially to those beginning housekeeping. Our stock is now larger and better assorted than ever before, comprising everything to be found in a first-class China and House-furnishing establishment. In our stock may be found a very large assortment of
Rich and Elegant French China; Decorated Gold-band and Plain White Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian and American Glassware in endless variety; Table and Pocket Cutlery, all grades;
Everything pertaining to the complete outfit of the table in
Rich Silver-plated Ware, Table Mats, Fire-Sets, Plate-Warmers, Coal-Vases, Coal-Buckets, Tea Trays and Waiters, Japanned Toilet Sets, etc., etc.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
We invite the attention of merchants, housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and steamboat owners to an examination of our stock before making their purchases, assuring them that we will offer rare inducements to buy of us.
de3 SuTu&F1m WALTON & BROTHERS.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 25
Three months	3 13
One month	1 05

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One copy, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	3 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers at times a week for 26 cents; three times a week, 13 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, after an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of a Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE.—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $26; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $26.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. 30 advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 25 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills rendered for first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all new matter intended to be used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RELIGIOUS.

The Pope, it is understood, is favorable to the election of Cardinal Capalti, an Italian Jesuit, as his successor.

The Methodist Church Extension Society, in the last nine months aided 196 churches, giving on an average $1,981 75 to each church.

Appeals are made to the congregations belonging to the Disciples' Church for help in evangelizing the colored people in the Southern States.

A great revival is reported at Newtown, Penn., in which Presbyterians, Friends and Methodists have labored together in the greatest fellowship.

Dr. Burt writes that the Pope has just made more than fifty new bishops, which swells the present number of Italian bishops to about three hundred.

Eugene, the youngest son of Baron Rothschild, is coming, it is reported, to this country, to promote the schemes of the return of the Jews to Jerusalem.

There are in the State of Rhode Island twenty-nine Congregational churches, with twenty-three churches, with 9,350 members. Nearly every church is supplied with a minister.

Miss Ruth Painter, a Welsh lady, recently arrived from Europe, is preaching to Blue Earth county, Minnesota. She is regularly licensed by the Welsh Congregational Church.

One of the old clergymen of Boston advised a parish committee, looking about for a pastor, to take a young man, on the ground that every church should do its share of taming the colts.

The corner-stone of the First Methodist Church has been laid in Salt Lake City. The capital of Mormondom now contains Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic organizations.

The Unitarian report encouraging progress in the collection of their $100,000 fund. The rest can be met all in a lump. Liberal Christian think that the amount will certainly be realized.

The Congregational Ministers' Club of San Francisco has been discussing the question, "May women preach?" The average opinion of the body seems to be, "Under certain circumstances, yes."

The General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, lately met in New York, agitated the question of uniting with the Presbyterians. They agree with the Presbyterians in matters of doctrine.

A writer in the Protestant Churchman states as a remedy for what he calls the Sea Biabopric, or a bishop in every city, whether great or small. How dioceses in country places would be provided for is not stated.

More than a dozen clergymen in the city of New York receive, it is said, salaries of $10,000 and over. Ministers of the gospel, as a rule, are much better paid in New York than in any other city on either side of the Atlantic.

The loss of the Baptist church in Chicago, by fire, including the University and Seminary, is placed at $259,000. A call is made upon the congregations for $100,000, within the next six weeks to afford immediate relief.

A remarkable revival is now in progress among the oystermen, saloon roughs, and others of the most hopeless and degraded class at Fairhaven, Connecticut. Over one hundred have been converted, and the interest is unabated.

The health of Rev. J. S. Inskip, president of the National Camp Meeting Association, has been so much improved by the labors of the past season that he finds it necessary to give for some time in strict retirement at Ocean Grove.

A large number of preachers in the Disciples' church depend upon secular means for support. Returns show that the ratio of preachers devoting themselves wholly to the ministry is only about one to fourteen churches.

The religious statistics of Cincinnati are summed up as follows: Roman Catholics, 55,000; foreign Protestant Germans, 30,000; foreign Rationalistic, 25,000; American unevangelical church members, 10,000, and within evangelical influence, 110,000.

Mr. Lindsley, a Mormon elder, in a recent sermon declared the burning of Chicago to be a Divine judgment for the murder of the Mormons from the State of Illinois, and that this calamity was but a drop of a bucket compared with the scourges that were yet to come.

The Evangelical and High Church sections of the Church of England are forming church defence associations in all parts of the country to oppose the movements of the ritualists, who are seeking to introduce the mass service, praying for the dead and kindred Roman usages.

Sarah A. Smith, of Oak Grove, Minnesota, was elected a lay delegate to the Minnesota Lay Electoral Conference, but was refused admission as a delegate on the ground that the case will be carried to the General Conference in May next for final decision as to her rights in the premises.

The Methodist Missionary Committee in New York have just made appropriations for the coming quarter, aggregating the sum of $270,100. The amount is to be expended in the missionary work in India, South America, China, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, India, Bengaria, Italy, Mexico, and among the foreign population in the United States.

One of the wildest flights of fiction ever yet attained is in the December number of Old and New, in a story written by a clergyman, in which, in his mind flew from solemn pulpit truths away back to the utmost extreme of improbability. He relates that a Yankee firm of carriage-makers refused a heavy and profitable contract for wagons during the late war on the ground that they couldn't approve of the use to which they would be put! Such sensational writing, in a religious magazine too, is demoralizing.

The Board of Trustees of our city schools saw fit to dock for lost time the wages of a teacher who visited the schools of Cincinnati for the purpose of gaining some new ideas. When ideas are so thick among our trustees, or ought to be, judging from their heads, and any teacher goes to Cincinnati in search of wisdom, it is but right to pass such censure. Boston, and other cities and towns in New England, provide that one day in each month the teachers shall visit other schools; but then they haven't such trustees as we have, nor such schools, nor such teachers. Who'd go to Cincinnati to learn anything? Let 'em pay for it!

Concerning the Appetite.

To imbibe is one of the first duties that man is called upon to perform, and the habit becomes ineradicably fixed in his nature. The stomach is, in all persons, an organ of considerable size, and in many it is even more extensive than the brain; while its importance, in all, is so great that it deserves, and usually receives, much attention. There is as much variety in the culture of this delightful part of the human body as there is among men themselves; and yet certain national peculiarities are usually to be observed.

That there is a scientific culture of the art of eating and drinking is undeniable, and it should be carefully taught to the rising generation. It is, however, one of the worst neglected branchss on the whole tree of education. And yet, from its innate and inherent quality, it being not only one of the first but also one of the best gifts to man, it is peculiarly susceptible to education. How little advancement has as yet been reached the experience of every man thrice each day will testify. Six thousand years at least have passed in the history of our race since its great headcenter took his food raw from the hands of his wife, and still woman continues to deal deadly wounds against the most vital and tender organ of her husband.

In this we all suffer alike however, for these sins come from ignorance, not malice. As man has multiplied and advanced from the time when the first pair starved out from Eden with such a large capital of experience in fruit, and has become sub-divided into tribes and races, it is strange that the food on which he subsists has not been modified and improved in proportion to his advance in other things.

Take the most favored article, the apple, and, though there are now one thousand varieties of it, what is that for six thousand years?

Even among the most refined and cultivated of the present generation of men are to be seen traces of the old savage and barbaric tastes. The common experience of those who make long voyages is that they soon acquire a taste for rank food, and find it difficult to recover their appreciation of the sweet and pure articles of diet. We need not bring forward as examples those tribes and nations that find lizards, snakes, spiders, beetles, locusts, bees, ants, caterpillars, centipedes, and even parasites delicate food; for our own epicures like their game *high*, and esteem the choicest part of the woodcock the *trail;* veiling under a cunning euphuism what would inevitably shock every one if expressed in honest terms. Into adulterations of food it is not worth while to peep, for there the consumer wallows in abominations unwittingly; but no palliation can be offered in behalf of that monstrosity in civilized communities to whom the diseased livers of geese and lively cheese are dainty articles of diet.

A vast field of unexplored territory is offered in discovering the delicate affinities that link certain vinds. A few have been stumbled upon, it is true. It is known that cheese improves the appreciation by the palate of the flavor of wine; that mutton should be attended with turnips; roast goose, with onions; baked beans, with pork; cakes, with ale; and gingerbread, with beer. But here we are close upon the end, nor need we expect any great addition to these delicious affinities in our day and generation. The coming race will know them all, and under their reign the present direful and awful combinations and concoctions of devil-sent cooks will be unknown. What volumes it speaks for our ignorance when such a frightful conglomeration as the thing known as mince-pie is so highly esteemed among us. Yet there is something even beyond this, the recipe for which we will give, hoping, as the Christmas season is approaching, that some cook will be tempted to make it and die in the attempt, and so another ruthless destroyer of innocence will go to her long account: "Beat to the smoothest paste six ounces of fresh sweet, blanched almonds with a dozen bitter ones"—a few drops of Prussic acid might be substituted with as good an effect for the bitter almonds—"pour to them three-quarters of a pint of boiling cream; strain through a cloth, and pour it upon four ounces of fine bread crumbs; add four ounces of macaroons crushed tolerably small, two of flour, six of beef suet, five of beef marrow; an equal amount of dried cherries and raisins; half a pound of citron; the grated rind of lemon; yolks of seven eggs; a wine-glass of beef brandy. Mix all in a cloth and boil four hours and a quarter," which is called the "Publisher's Pudding," and was devised in a wild flight of fancy by some poor devil of an author, whose soul had been ground between the upper and nether millstones of hard bargains with the trade, that he might wreak his vengeance upon his foes. But, judging from the number still alive, this pudding is not popular among them as a class.

We are notoriously, with our ancestors, the English, famous for our eating and drinking. We come from a stock whose very gods excelled in trencher and flagon feats. And, while dim tradition hints that our rude progenitors were cannibals—not from scarcity of food, but from actual fondness for this peculiar kind of aliment—sober history asserts that our forefathers ate flesh raw. Most living dentists can testify that decay attacks for the most part the grinders among our teeth; for these are used least, inasmuch as undigested practice of swallowing our food whole; and the dinky-foreshadowed result will be, that in course of time, delayed to be sure by the agency of tobacco, the human jaw will be filled with canine teeth alone.

Our habits of drinking have not improved much in the lapse of ages. We still drink standing, and seem to be desirous of seeing how soon we can pour the contents of the tumbler into the receiver. It is sad that to Frenchmen the sight of the Americans drinking soda-water at the first establishment opened in Paris for the sale of that beverage was a never-falling source of laughter, sneers, and jeers; and, when the native Parisians were induced to taste it and found it palatable, they never would take it except as they did their cordials and *liqueurs*, seated at their ease at tables, and then by little sips. We are not entirely boors. The free-born Kentuckian, with native courtesy, turns his back on his friend as he passes him his whisky flask, and we live in an age of progress. But we still know but little of dietetics, considered as a science, or of eating and drinking, as belonging to the fine arts.

LITERARY NOTES.

Bishop Lee has given Bishop Whitehouse a very large piece of his mind.

Five thousand copies of Real Folks were sold within a month of its publication.

The Nation says that the illustrations of Mrs. Stowe's last novel are "below blame."

The College Courant asserts that Dr. Bushnell's "logic" is as strong as Mr. Emerson's.

Mr. J. A. H. Murray's treatise on the Dialects of the South of Scotland will not be published till next year.

It is reported that two volumes of Memoires Intimes, by the late Paul de Kock, have been found among his MSS., and will shortly be published.

The Guildhall Library Committee have given their consent to a proposal to fac-similie their copy of Ralph Agas' Map of London. The map is extremely rare, and the British Museum does not possess it.

A book of Longer Readings from English poets, with short biographies and critical estimates of their genius, by J. W. Hales, M. A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, will be published shortly.

Junius Henri Browne will continue, the coming year, in Harper's Monthly, his articles of illustrated travel. The January number of the Magazine will contain the first paper of a series on the Netherlands.

There are said to be fifteen hundred teachers of the French language at Berlin. As the Germans are not likely to visit France again in this generation, we think these numerous teachers must find a very limited demand for their services.

Mr. Charles Darwin's work on "The Decsent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," has just been translated into French by M. Moulinie, and is now in the press. M. Moulinie is the author of the French version of Mr. Darwin's "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication."

A complete German translation of the works of Spinoza has been commenced by J. H. von Kirchmann, and Prof. Schaarschmidt, who issue also a prospectus announcing an edition of his "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus." It will consist of sixteen parts, the first of which has just appeared at Berlin.

Sheldon & Co. announce for speedy publication a new novel by Mrs. Amanda M. Douglass, entitled "Lucia: Her Problem: Ought we to Wait Her," by Miss Annie Edwards, a novel already known to the American public as a serial in the "Galaxy;" and a new issue of "Our Political Favorites," with large additions.

The late Sir Roderick Murchison has appointed Prof. Geikie his literary executor, and the professor will write Sir Roderick's life. Mr. Geikie was associated with the late Dr. George Wilson in writing the Life of Edward Forbes. Sir Roderick has left a large number of boxes full of papers, which will have to be examined.

The January number of Scribner's Monthly will be particularly rich in point of illustrations, all of which will be from the pencils and burins of artists and engravers specially employed for the work by the publishers. We have received two or three of the advance sheets containing pictures drawn by T. Moran, and engraved by Annin, that are simply exquisite.

Those interested in the ancient history and geography of Asia will be glad to learn that a pamphlet has just been published by Dr. Bretschneider, physician to the Russian Legation at Pekin, on the knowledge possessed by the Ancient Chinese of the Arabs and Arabian Countries, and other western countries mentioned in Chinese books. The pamphlet displays great erudition, and is well worthy of perusal.

A handsome holiday volume, comprising a new collection of poems relating to childhood, entitled "Child Life," and edited and compiled by John G. Whittier and Miss Lucy Larcum, is announced by Osgood & Co. The book contains contributions to the literature of child life by hundreds of authors, English, American, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch, and is fully illustrated.

Mr. Baring-Gould's new volume will contain the principal legends which are current in the East about the Old Testament patriarchs, prophets, etc. These legends are as interesting and as widely spread as any body of legend that can be named. Many of them Mr. Gould believes to be "genuine traditions," among which is a legend of the "Sacrifice of Isaac," in which Satan is introduced very much in the same way as in the "Book of Job," and also some modern tradition Mr. Gould divides into Mussulman, Jewish and Rabbinical.

F. B. Feit & Co. announce the immediate publication (by subscription) of The National Encyclopedia, a Compendium of Universal Information, Literary, Scientific and Artistic, a Conspectus of Zell's popular Encyclopedia, to be completed in 18 semi-monthly parts, at 40 cents each—the whole to form one volume royal 8vo., of over 1,000 double-column pages, with 800 wood engravings. It is designed to furnish a complete Encyclopedia that shall be within the reach of all, and at the same time be useful to all by reason of its reliability, compactness, and direct modern information on all subjects of science, literature, and art will thus be brought within the compass of little more than $3.

The new "Dictionnaire de l'Academie," which is now being prepared, will consist, like the earlier editions, of two volumes, but of much larger size, and with greatly increased contents. It is expected that the first volume, down to the letter E inclusively, will be completed about the middle of 1872, and it will be about three or four years before the second is published. The work is brought out under the direction of M. Patin, who has for his principal collaborateurs, among the Academicians, M. de Sacy, M. Sandeau, M. Camille Doucet, now relieved from his duties as dramatic censor, and M. Mignet, the author of the "Histoire de la Revolution Francaise." This new edition will be the seventh edition of this famous dictionary. The first edition was begun in 1639, and published in 1694; the second, of 1718, was almost entirely the work of Dacier; the third, in 1764, of the grammarian D'Olivet, who modified the spelling of 3,000 words in 20,000; Voltaire worked at the fourth; the sixth was published in 1836.

Every Saturday once gave a curious catalogue of Dickens' works, which is still having a wide circulation: "Oliver Twist," who had some very "Hard Times" in the "Battle of Life," and, having been saved from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary," is "Our Mutual Friend," "Nicholas Nickleby," had just finished reading "A Tale of the two Cities" to "Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth" had been chirping right merrily, while "The Chimes" from the adjacent Commissioners, and "Seven Poor Travelers" commenced singing a "Christmas Carol"; "Barnaby Rudge" then arrived from "The Old Curiosity Shop" with some "Pictures from Italy" and "Sketches by Boz" to show "Little Dorrit," who was busy "Reprinting" "Pic-nic Papers," when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations" of Pickwick were to be realized; "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy" had not been realized, and that he had seen "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" taking "Somebody's Luggage" to "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings" in "Bleak House," where "The Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" to an "Uncommercial Traveler," was brooding over the "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

FRANKFORT LETTER.

Close of the First Week of the Session—Selling Liquor to Minors—A Memorial on the Cotton Tax—The Cincinnati Southern—What They Have Done and Propose to Do—The Contest for the United States Senate, &c., &c.

(Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., December 9th, 1871.

The first week of the first session of the present General Assembly closes to-day, and, on the whole, the body impresses me rather favorably. The work of reform and spelling like an accurate judgment, but the beginning is good and the promise quite fair. The members are, very many of them, new to legislation, and have been a deal of time will continue to be at a disadvantage on that account, but they have managed thus far to get along very well. Of course nothing

LEGISLATION TO-DAY.

Not much of general interest has transpired to-day in either house. Saturday is always somewhat of a barren day, and this has proved no exception. The attendance was noticeably thinner than on the other days of the week. Nothing has satisfied me with such a much duller day in legislative circles than was last Sunday, as the afternoon and evening trains will take off temporarily quite a number of members. The call of the counties and the reports of special and standing committees elicited, as I have intimated, very little that was not of a local and unimportant character.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Mr. Graves submitted a bill proposing so to amend the law imposing penalties upon persons selling liquor to minors as to require on the part of the latter proof that they are of the knowledge of minority. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Graves and Bush participated *pro* and *con*, the subject was made a special order for next Thursday.

FEDERAL TAX ON COTTON.

The House of Representatives passed today, by a vote of 66 to 12, the following resolutions, introduced into the Senate by Col. Chenoweth:

WHEREAS, The tax upon cotton levied and collected by the Government of the United States during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 is unjust, most unjust and oppressive to the people of the cotton growing States, in that it was a direct tax upon industry, and imposed upon them at a time of their most prostrate and impoverished by war and the attendant consequences; and whereas the people of those States have, through their Legislature, Conventions and Chambers of Commerce, petitioned the Congress of the United States to repeal and order the refunding of this tax; and whereas, we believe the refunding of the amounts unconstitutionally levied, as it was, on the industry of a minority of the States, to be only a matter of even-handed justice to that people; and whereas, the people of this State are identified, as well by ties of blood as business interest, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we do most respectfully and earnestly request the 42d Congress of the United States to pass a law refunding to the people of the cotton growing States the amount of taxes collected on cotton during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and required to transmit a copy of this memorial to the Congress of the United States through our Senators and Representatives therein.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. Chrisman, of Wayne, to-day asked leave to introduce a bill investing Cincinnati trustees with certain rights and privileges for the construction of a railroad through Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The bill to be introduced is the same as what was last winter known as the McKee bill.

From the time of the rejection of the Southern railroad bill last winter the "Trustees," their agents and emissaries, have been busy preparing for the renewed struggle this session. Wherever it was thought interest could be made, care was taken that the question should be agitated in the county contests; and every appliance was used that could possibly be made available. Mr. Robert M. Bishop, who has been aptly termed "the head-light" of the Southern railway, with divers other Cincinnati potentates, instead of diverting themselves as usual during the summer months at Northern resorts, became convinced that the presence of such a most salutiferous in its revivifying influences to their health, and so Rockcastle and Crab Orchard and the other watering places of "the dark and bloody ground" were honored from the earliest opening of the season to its close by eloquent advocates comprising representatives from both sexes. If this abnormal energy of the moribund political metropolis had been applied to a more practical use the result might have been more beneficial. Of course everybody understands that the construction of the Southern railway, or something of the kind, is an absolute necessity to Cincinnati if she would protect the growing of grass in her streets; but it is incomprehensible that, instead of applying her energies in the attempt to induce a Kentucky Legislature to endow her "trustees" with unheard-of and inadmissible rights and powers over Kentucky soil, she has not directed them toward obtaining such a change in the charter of Ohio as to permit her to subscribe the boasted ten millions for the building of a road through the instrumentality of a corporation organized under a legitimate charter by the Legislature of Kentucky. Central Kentucky wants the road, but it is paying the people of Central Kentucky a poor compliment to assume that they are willing for the chance of getting it to compromise the sovereignty of the State, and deed to foreign "trustees" the right of eminent domain.

THE PROGRAMME THIS WINTER.

Last winter, and the winter before, "the Trustees" and other Cincinnati advocates were on hand to engineer the Southern railroad through the Legislature; but, having failed to accomplish their object, a different system of tactics seems to have been adopted. That is apparently deemed the wisest policy for Cincinnati to remain in the back-ground, and allow the matter to be managed by Kentuckians. Somehow legislators have heretofore failed to be convinced by citizens of another State that it was proper to endow five of their number with rights and privileges that would not be accorded to a Kentucky corporation; and so they have concluded to try whether a more favorable effect cannot be produced by the exclusive advocacy of those "to the manner born"—Cincinnati, in the meantime, preparing to furnish "the sinews of war."

HARD AT WORK.

The friends of the Southern railroad project are quietly but industriously at work. They are working, in fact, like beavers, and I warn the opponents of the measure that they will leave no stone unturned in the accomplishment of their undertaking. Among their most formidable leaders, to judge from what I have seen, will prove to be the new Senator from Covington, Mr. Casey.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Two bills have been introduced in the Senate regarding the lunatic asylums of the State. One of them proposes the enlargement of the Western Asylum, and the other the erection of a new and distinct institution. From my information on the subject, I am satisfied that additional facilities for the treatment of insane patients ought to be afforded. Both the Lexington and Hopkinsville institutions are full and are constantly under the necessity of turning off applicants for want of room. The proportion of the demented who under the enlightened treatment of modern science are restored to reason if attended to in time is so great that the friends of these unfortunates are naturally anxious to afford them the advantage of treatment. It seems to me that by far the better plan would be to erect a third asylum at Louisville, Covington, Paducah, or some other convenient point, rather than by the enlargement of the present institutions to make them too large for easy management.

Dr. James Rodman, the skillful and accomplished Superintendent of the Western Asylum, one of the best managed institutions of the kind in the United States, is here on a visit to his relatives. He is not in Frankfort, I believe, with the view of asking any legislative aid in behalf of his charge.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

McCreery has certainly very considerable strength in the Legislature, and, if the Senatorial election were to come off now, would probably lead the field. Neither he nor his friends, however, seem very active in organizing, and as the 19th there is no telling how things will go. Beck and his lieutenants are full of life and energy, and the other aspirants are by no means idle or apathetic.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge has been in Frankfort during most of the session on business connected with the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad. He has, of course, no Senatorial aspirations, but a rumor has somehow gotten abroad that his disabilities will be removed before the first of January, and I have heard it whispered more than once that he may yet be elected to succeed Garrett Davis. I confess I have not the slightest confidence that Congress will do anything of the kind just now, but there is very little doubt that the vexed question would be at once solved if Breckinridge were once declared eligible to a seat in the Senate.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION.

As I have already noticed, the House has adopted a resolution entitling each member to two papers, to be furnished through the Secretary of State. The Senate resolution is more liberal, each member under it being entitled to three papers.

This morning Senator Talbott offered a resolution declaring that the three papers were to be considered as in addition to the Frankfort Yeoman, but after some discussion the resolution was amended by providing that the journal of any county which approved March 7th, 1871, being of opinion that the newspapers should all be put on the same impartial footing, Senators being left free to choose among them.

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THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9th, 1871.—Mr. Speaker *pro tem.* (Wm. Johnson) called the Senate to order at the appointed hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lance, of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Hargis presented the petition of citizens of Rowan county. Finance.

Mr. Whitaker presented the petition of citizens of school district No. 34, in Mason county. Religion and Morals.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Whitaker—Banks and Insurance—A bill to charter the Western Tobacco Corporation Company. Passed.

Mr. Cecil—Revised Statutes and Codes of Practice—A bill to amend section 26, chapter 47, of the Revised Statutes, title Real Estate. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chenoweth—Same—A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend section 611 of the Civil Code." Passed.

Same—A bill to repeal an act amending section 766, Civil Code, approved March 4th, 1865. Passed.

Mr. Hawes—Religion and Morals—A bill to repeal an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Hawesville, and for the benefit of said city. Without recommendation.

Mr. Botts, Assistant Secretary of State, placed before the Senate messages from the Governor announcing A. James Secretary of State, and sundry notaries public, all of which were adopted and confirmed.

Mr. Cooper—Enrollments—Made the regular report, to which was attached the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. Campbell—Select Committee—A bill to amend the charter of the Paducah, Benton and Murray Gravel Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Bryan—Same—A bill to repeal an act concerning books for destitute counties. Judiciary.

Same—Resolution requesting the Secretary of State to give information in regard to public books furnished to counties. Adopted.

Mr. Prichard—Leave—A bill to amend section 11, title Real Estate, chapter 63, Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Harlan—Leave—A bill to authorize notaries public to take acknowledgments of deeds and mortgages. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Haggard—Leave—A bill to allow the clerk of Cumberland to make cross index and restore mutilated records of surveys in office. Finance.

Mr. Conklin—Leave—A bill to amend the law in regard to master commissioner. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Chenoweth—Leave—A bill to protect fish in Mercer and Franklin. Religion and Morals.

Mr. McManama—Leave—A bill to establish a Court of Common Pleas in the Eleventh Judicial district. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Harris—Leave—A bill to authorize the Nicholas Agricultural and Mechanical Association to unfinished roads. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cooper—Leave—A bill to amend section 650, Civil Code. Judiciary.

Mr. Bush—Distributing Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to number the seats of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives. Adopted.

Mr. Gatewood—Leave—A bill to charter the Spring Green Presbyterian Female College, Education.

Mr. Frazer—Leave—A bill to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and quarterly courts. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Graham—Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly be furnished with three newspapers in addition to the Kentucky Yeoman. Referred—yeas, 21; nays, 12. Motion to reconsider entered.

Mr. McManama—Leave—A bill to repeal an act authorizing the marking, &c., of the line between Pendleton and Grant counties. Revised Statutes.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to visit Louisville and examine the books and papers of the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville; ascertain the amount of assets, the character of the assets, how the assets consist, the value of the stock, the amount of the reserved fund, if any, the same has not been distributed among the stockholders; and in making their report said committee shall give the information in detail that it is advisable to sell the stock which the State owns in said banks.

Taken from the orders of the day and referred to the Committee on Banking Fund.

Mr. Barlow moved to take up a House bill for the benefit of George R. Lewis, of Glasgow, Barren county.

Mr. Conner moved to take up a House bill for the benefit of the Board of Health of Bush county. Passed.

Same—From Enrollments—Made his report, and the Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Haggard—Resolution regulating the mode of compensating stenographers and clerks and writers for the Senate, after the present session. Rejected.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9th, 1871.—The House was called to order by the Speaker (Mr. McCreary), and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Seeley, of the Broadway Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS.

Messrs. Noran, Carlisle, and Fish presented petitions, which were appropriately referred.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were severally referred as follows:

Mr. Conrad—Leave—A bill to increase the jurisdiction and duties of the peace of this Commonwealth. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Garnett—Leave—A bill to repeal an act to amend section 2, chapter 47, Revised Statutes, approved December 30, 1865. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Bates—Leave—A bill to amend the 4th section of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Gilbert Junction." Approved March 9, 1871. Select Committee—S. E. Bell, McClure and McKinney.

Mr. Hoskins—Leave—A bill to legalize disseclion of the dead for medical profession. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Caldwell—Leave—A bill for the benefit of James W. Landon. Ways and Means.

Mr. F. A. Wilson—Leave—A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the benefit of Manufacturing, Furnace and Mining Establishments in the counties of Greenup, Boyd, Carter and Lawrence," so as to extend the provisions of the same to the counties of Lyon and Trigg. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Same—Leave—A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Morin—Leave—A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to change the time for the payment of the revenue into the State Treasury and to amend the revenue laws of the State," approved March 4, 1871. Striking Panel.

Mr. Tucker—Leave—A bill to amend sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9, of article 11, chapter 98, of the Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Same—Leave—A bill to repeal an act for the benefit of Clark and Montgomery counties, approved February 6, 1871.

Same—Leave—A bill to repeal certain portions of sections 36 and 40, of chapter 106, of the Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Same—Leave—A bill to amend section 4, article 1, chapter 99, of the Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Same—Leave—A bill to amend section 5, chapter 86, of the Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Same—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Smithfield. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Powell—Leave—A bill in relation to persons held to bail for felony in this Commonwealth. Circuit Courts.

Mr. Davidson—Leave—A bill to amend "An act to provide for the improvement of the Big Sandy river." Internal Improvement.

Same—Leave—A bill to amend an act to cause good school-houses to be erected in the Eighth and Ninth Congressional districts. Education.

Mr. Sellers—Leave—A bill to amend section 4, chapter 99, of the Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Woolfolk—Leave—A bill to charter the Hopkins County Stock, Agricultural, and Mechanical Association. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. W. H. Evans—Leave—A bill to reduce the salaries on the Wilderness turnpike road, in Knox and Josh Bell counties. Internal Improvements.

Same—Leave—A bill exempting certain persons in Knox and Josh Bell counties from paying toll on the Wilderness turnpike. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Speaker (McCreary)—Leave—A bill to change the time of holding the Madison County Courts. Claims.

Mr. Graves—Leave—A bill to amend the execution laws of this State. Judiciary.

Mr. Pilcher—Leave—A bill to further amend the 26th section of the Civil Code of Practice. Codes of Practice.

Mr. Deaderick—Leave—A bill to incorporate the Pendleton Building and Savings Association of Falmouth, Ky. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Reeves—Leave—A bill to prevent the sale of liquors in Elkton, Todd county. Judiciary.

Mr. Little—Leave—A bill to reduce into one the several acts amending property from sale under execution in this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Mr. Carlisle—Leave—A bill authorizing the court of claims of Kenton county to levy a tax to pay off the claims of Independence Court.

Same—Leave—A bill to authorize a committee appointed by the Kenton county court of claims to see the poor-house farmer of said county County Courts.

Mr. Waring—Leave—A bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate, amend, and reduce into one, the laws relating to the common schools of Kentucky." Education.

Mr. Hampton—Leave—A bill for the benefit of Wilson Morgan, of Clay county, and others. Circuit Courts.

Mr. Waring—Leave—A bill for the benefit of common schools in Greenup county. Education.

Mr. Hampton—Leave—A bill to authorize Miles Greenwood, W. Hooper, R. M. Bishop, Philip Dorsheimer, Jr., Ryerson, Andrews & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to construct a line of railway through this Commonwealth. Railroads.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Todd offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved February 28, 1865, directed certain improvements to be made in the penitentiary—

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sum of forty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-five cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the benefit of the penitentiary, to be expended for the following purposes:

1. For the erection of a new hemp-house and machinery for the manufacture of the same, and heating apparatus for same	$20,000 00
2. For repairing and re-roofing the west cell-house	2,906 38
3. For enlarging dining-room and building new kitchen	680 00
4. For raising walls and re-roofing cell-house and constructing 84 additional cells	13,652 00
5. For the purchase of grounds for a front gate	800 00
6. To supply deficiency in appropriations for work now under contract	1,187 81
7. For building privy now under suspended contract	850 00
8. For fencing city cistern destroyed in constructing sewer	125 00
9. For grading and paving yard, and constructing water-basins leading to sewer	3,734 94

2. That Commissioners of the Penitentiary are hereby empowered to let out the work for which the appropriations in the above sections are made, to the lowest and best bidder, according to plans submitted to them, and which they are to decide upon and adopt, having due regard to economy and durability of the work as well as the adaptation of the work to the buildings and improvement ordered hereby to be constructed and made; and said Commissioners shall, in no event, exceed the amount above appropriated, in letting out said contracts.

3. That said Commissioners are hereby authorized to issue certificates to the Auditor in favor of the contractors, for such sums as will pay for such times and for such sums as they may deem proper and expedient; but at no time shall they have any such certificates for work which has not been done. Upon the receipts of which certificates, the Auditor shall draw his warrants upon the Treasury for sums corresponding therewith to be paid out of any moneys to the credit of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

And whereas certain improvements directed to be made have not been made; and

Resolved, That the Auditor be and is hereby directed to report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, upon whose order, to whom, for what purpose, and for what amount he issued his warrant on the Treasurer under the act quoted in the foregoing preamble.

Mr. Crockett offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are h

POOR MISS FINCH.

A Domestic Story.

BY WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," etc.

REPRINTED FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

PART THE SECOND.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-FIFTH.

LUCILLA TRIES HER SIGHT.

"Soh!" cried Grosse, dropping her hand with a sudden outbreak of annoyance and surprise. "Who has been frightening my pretty Feench? Why these cold trembles? these sinking pulses? Some of you tell me—what does it mean?"

Here was my opportunity! I tried my idea on the spot.

"It means," I said, "that there are too many people in this room. We confuse her and frighten her. Take her into her bedroom, Herr Grosse, and only let the rest of us in when you think right—one at a time."

Our excellent surgeon instantly seized on my idea, and made it his own.

"You are a phenix among womens," he said, paternally patting me on the shoulder. "Which is more perfectest, your advice or your Mayonnaise, I am at a loss to know." He turned to Lucilla, and raised her gently from her chair. "Come into your own rooms with me, my poor little Feench. I shall see if I dare take off your bandages to-day."

Lucilla clasped her hands entreatingly.

"You promised!" she said. "Oh, Herr Grosse, you promised to let me use my eyes to-day!"

"Answer me this!" retorted the German. "Did I know, when I promised, that I should find you all shaky-pale, and white as my shirts when he comes back from the wash?"

"I am quite myself again," she pleaded faintly. "I am quite fit to have the bandages taken off."

"What! you know better than I do? Which of us is surgeon-optic—you or me? No more of this. Come under my arms! Come into the odder rooms."

He put her arm in his, and walked with her to the door. There her variable humor suddenly changed. She rallied on the instant. Her face flushed; her courage came back. To my horror, she snatched her arm away from the surgeon, and refused to leave the room.

"No!" she said. "I am quite composed again; I claim your promise. Examine me here. I must and will have my first look at Oscar in this room."

(I was afraid—literally afraid—to turn my eyes Oscar's way. I glanced at Nugent instead. There was a devilish smile on his face that it nearly drove me mad to see.)

"You must and weel?" repeated Grosse. "Now mind!" He took out his watch. "I give you one little minutes to think in. If you don't come with me in that time, you shall find it is I who must and weel. Now!"

"Why do you object to go into your room?" I asked.

"Because I want every body to see me," she answered. "How many of you are there here?"

"There are five of us. Mr. and Mrs. Finch; Mr. Nugent Dubourg; Oscar, and myself."

"I wish there were five hundred of you, instead of five!" she burst out.

"Why?"

"Because you would see me pick out Oscar from all the rest the instant the bandage was off my eyes!"

Still holding to her own fatal conviction that the image in her mind of Oscar was the right one! For the second time, though I felt the longing in me to look at him, I shrank from doing it.

Herr Grosse put his watch back in his pocket.

"The minutes is past," he said. "Will you come into the odder rooms? Will you understand that I can not properly examine you before all these peoples? Say, my lofely Feench—Yes? or No?"

"No!" she cried, obstinately, with a childish stamp of her foot. "I insist on showing everybody that I can pick out Oscar the moment I open my eyes."

Her Grosse buttoned his coat, settled his owlish spectacles firmly on his nose, and took up his hat. "Goot-morning," he said. "I have nothing more to do with you or your eyes. Cure yourself, you little-spitfire-Feench. I am going back to London."

He opened the door. Even Lucilla was obliged to yield when the surgeon in attendance on her threatened to throw up the case.

"You brute!" she said indignantly—and took his arm again.

Grosse indulged himself in his diabolical grin. "When you are able to use your eyes, my lofe, you will see that I am not such a brutes as I look." With those words he took her out.

We were left in the sitting-room to wait until the surgeon had decided whether he would or would not let Lucilla try her sight on that day.

While the others were, in their various ways, all suffering the same uneasy sense of expectation, I was as quiet in my mind as the baby sleeping in his mother's arms. Thanks to Grosse's resolution to act on the hint that I had given to him, I had now made it impossible—even if the bandage was removed on that day—for Nugent to catch Lucilla's first look when she opened her eyes. Her betrothed husband might certainly, on such a special occasion as this, be admitted into her bed-chamber in company with her father or with me. But the commonest sense of propriety would dictate the closing of the door on Nugent. In the sitting-room he must wait (if he still persisted in remaining at the rectory) until she was allowed to join him there. I privately resolved having the control of the matter now in my own hands, that this should not happen until Lucilla knew which of the twins was Nugent and which was Oscar. A delicious inward glow of triumph diffused itself all through me. I resisted the strong temptation that I felt to discover how Nugent bore his defeat. If I had yielded to it, he would have seen in my face that I gloried in having outwitted him. I sat down, the picture of innocence, in the nearest chair, and crossed my hands on my lap, a composed and lady-like person, edifying to see.

The slow minutes followed each other—and still we waited the event in silence. Even Mr. Finch's tongue was, on this solitary occasion, a tongue incapable of pronouncing a single word. He sat by his wife at one end of the room. Oscar and I were at the other. Nugent stood by himself at one of the windows, deep in his own thoughts, plotting how he could pay me out.

Oscar was the first of the party who broke the silence. After looking all round the room, he suddenly addressed himself to me.

"Madame Pratolungo," he exclaimed "what has become of Jicks."

I had completely forgotten the child. I too looked round the room, and satisfied myself that she had really disappeared. Mrs. Finch, observing our astonishment, timidly enlightened us. The maternal eye had seen Jicks slip out of the room at Herr Grosse's heels. The child's object was plain enough. While there was any probability of the presence of more gingerbread in the surgeon's pocket, the wandering Arab of the family (as stealthy and as quick as a cat) was certain to keep within reach of her friend. Nobody who knew her could doubt that she had slipped into Lucilla's bed-chamber, under cover of Herr Grosse's ample coat tails.

We had just accounted in this way for the mysterious absence of Jicks, we when heard the bed-chamber door opened, and the surgeon's voice calling for Zillah. In a minute more the nurse appeared, the bearer of a message from the next room.

We all surrounded her, with one and the same question to ask. What had Herr Grosse decided to do? The answer informed us that he had decided on forbidding Lucilla to try her eyes that day.

"Is she very much disappointed?" Oscar inquired, anxiously.

"I can hardly say, sir. She isn't like herself. I never knew Miss Lucilla so quiet when she was crossed in her wishes before. When the doctor called me into the room she said 'Go in, Zillah, and tell them.' Those words, sir, and no more."

"Did she express no wish to see me?" I inquired.

"No, ma'am. I took the liberty of asking her if she wished to see you. Miss Lucilla shook her head, and sat herself down on the sofa, and made the doctor sit by her. 'Leave us by ourselves.' Those were the last words she said to me before I came in here."

Reverend Finch put the next question. The Pope of Dimchurch was himself again; the man of many words saw his chance of speaking once more.

"Good woman," said the rector, with ponderous politeness, "step this way. I wish to address an inquiry to you. Did Miss Finch make any remark, in your hearing, indicating a desire to be comforted by My Ministrations—as one bearing the double relation toward her of pastor and parent?"

"I didn't hear Miss Lucilla say anything to that effect, Sir."

Mr. Finch waved his hand, with a look of disgust, intimating that Zillah's audience was over. Nugent, upon that, came forward, and stopped her as she was leaving the room.

"Have you nothing more to tell us?" he asked.

"No, Sir."

"Why don't they come back here? What are they doing in the other room?"

"They were doing what I mentioned just now, sir—they were sitting side by side on the sofa. Miss Lucilla was talking, and the doctor was listening to her. And Jicks," added Zillah, addressing herself confidentially to me, "was behind them, picking the doctor's pocket."

Oscar put in a word there—by no means in his most gracious manner.

"What was Miss Lucilla saying to the surgeon?"

"I don't know, sir."

"You don't know!"

"I couldn't hear, sir. Miss Lucilla was speaking to him in a whisper."

After that there was no more to be said. Zillah, disturbed over her domestic occupations, and eager to get back to her kitchen, seized the first chance of leaving the room; going out in such a hurry that she forgot to close the door after her. We all looked at each other. To what conclusion did the nurse's strange answers point? It was plainly impossible for Oscar (no matter how quick his temper might be) to feel jealous of a man of Grosse's age and personal appearance. Still, the prolonged interview between patient and surgeon—after the decision had been pronounced, and the trial of the eyes definitely deferred to a future day—had a strange appearance, to say the least of it.

Nugent returned to his place at the window—puzzled, suspicious, deep in his own thoughts. Reverend Finch, swelling with unspoken words, rose portentously from his chair by his wife's side. Had he discovered another chance of inflicting his eloquence on us? It was only too evident that he had! He looked at us with his ominous smile. He addressed us in his biggest voice.

"My Christian friends—"

Nugent, unassailable by eloquence, persisted in looking out of the window. Oscar, insensible to every earthly consideration except the consideration of Lucilla, drew me aside unceremoniously out of the rector's hearing. Mr. Finch resumed:

"My Christian friends, I could wish to say a few appropriate words."

"Go to Lucilla," whispered Oscar, taking me entreatingly by both hands. "*You* needn't stand on ceremony with her. Do, do see what is going on in the next room!"

Mr. Finch resumed.

"The occasion seems to call upon one in my position for a little sustaining advice on Christian duty—I would say, the duty of being cheerful under disappointment."

Oscar persisted.

"Do me the greatest of all favors! Pray find out what is keeping Lucilla with that man!"

Mr. Finch cleared his throat, and lifted his right hand persuasively, by way of introduction to his next sentence.

I answered Oscar in a whisper.

"I don't like intruding on them. Lucilla told the nurse they were to be left by themselves."

Just as I said the words I became aware of a sudden bump against me from behind. I turned, and discovered Jicks with the battering-ram doll preparing for a second plunge at me. She stopped when she found that she had attracted my attention; and, taking hold of my dress, tried to pull me out of the room.

"Remove that child!" cried the rector, exasperated by this new interruption.

The child pulled harder and harder at my dress. Something had apparently happened outside the sitting-room which had produced a strong impression on her. Her little round face was flushed; her bright blue eyes were wide open and staring. "Jicks wants to speak to you," she said, and pulled at me impatiently, harder than ever.

I stooped down, with the double purpose of obeying Mr. Finch's commands and of humoring the child's whim by carrying Jicks out of the room, when I was startled by a sound from the bedroom—the sound, loud and peremptory, of Lucilla's voice.

"Let me go!" she cried. "I am a woman—I won't be treated like a child."

There was a moment of silence, followed by the rustling sound of her dress approaching us along the corridor.

Grosse's voice, unmistakably angry and excited, became audible at the same time. "No! Come back! come back!"

The rustling sound of the dress came nearer.

Nugent and Mr. Finch moved together nearer to the door. Oscar caught me by the arm. He and I were on the left-hand side of the door; Nugent and the rector were on the right-hand side. It all happened with the suddenness of a flash of lightning. My heart stood still. I couldn't speak. I couldn't move.

The half-closed door of the sitting-room was burst wide open—roughly, violently, as if a man, not a woman, had been on the other side. (The rector drew back; Nugent remained where he was.) Wildly groping her way with outstretched arms, as I had never seen her grope it in the time of her blindness, Lucilla staggered into the room. Merciful God! the bandage was off. The life, the new life of sight was in her eyes. It transfigured her face. It irradiated her beauty with an awful and unearthly light. She saw! she saw!

For an instant she stopped at the door, swaying to and fro; giddy under the broad stare of daylight.

She looked at the rector, then at Mrs. Finch, who had followed her husband. She paused, bewildered, and put her hands over her eyes. She slightly changed her position; turned her head, as if to look at me; turned it back sharply toward the right-hand side of the door again; and threw up her arms in the air with a burst of hysterical laughter. The laughter ended in a scream of triumph, which rang through the house. She rushed at Nugent Dubourg, so blindly incapable of measuring her distance that she struck against him violently, and nearly threw him down. "I know him! I know him!" she cried, and flung her arms around his neck. Oh, Oscar! Oscar!" She clasped him to her with all her strength, as the name passed her lips, and dropped her head on his bosom in an ecstacy of joy.

It was done before any of us had recovered the use of our senses. The whole horrible scene must have begun and ended in less than half a minute of time. The surgeon, who had run into the room after her, empty-handed, turned suddenly and left it again; coming back with the bandage, left forgotten in the bedroom. Grosse was the first among us to recover his presence of mind. He approached her in silence.

She heard him, before he could take her by surprise and slip the bandage over her eyes. The moment when I turned, horror-struck, to look at Oscar was also the moment when she lifted her head from Nugent's bosom to look for the surgeon. Her eyes followed the direction taken by mine. They encountered Oscar's face. She saw the blue-black hue of it in full light.

A cry of terror escaped her; she started back, shuddering, and caught hold of Nugent's arm. Grosse motioned sternly to him to turn her face from the window, and lifted the bandage. She clutched at it with feverish eagerness as he held it up. "Put it on again!" she said, holding by Nugent with one hand, and lifting the other to point toward Oscar with a gesture of disgust. "Put it on again. I have seen too much already."

Grosse fastened the bandage over her eyes, and waited a little. She still held Nugent's arm. The sting of my indignation as I saw it roused me into doing something. I stepped forward to part them. Grosse stopped me. "No!" he said. "Don't make bad worse." I looked at Oscar for the second time. There he stood, as he had stood from the first moment when she appeared at the door—his eyes staring wildly straight before him; his limbs set and fixed. I went to him and touched him. He seemed not so feel it. I spoke to him. I might as well have spoken to a man of stone.

Herr Grosse's voice drew my attention, for a moment, the other way.

"Come!" he said, trying to take Lucilla back into her own room.

She shook her head, and tightened her hold on Nugent's arm.

"*You* take me," she whispered, "as far as the door."

I again attempted to stop it, and again the German put me back.

"Not to-day," he said, sternly. With that he made a sign to Nugent, and placed himself on Lucilla's other side. In silence the two men led her out of the room. The door closed on them. It was over.

[TO BE CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

A TALK WITH TICHBORNE.

Sir Roger Interviewed by a Newspaper Correspondent and a Wizard.

No Doubt About Doughty.

[N. Y. Herald London Letter.]

Last evening I happened to meet with Professor Anderson, the well-known and somewhat celebrated "Wizard of the North." He was on his way to keep an appointment with the man who has succeeded in setting all England by the ears, and the reports of whose great law case are making the fortunes of the London evening papers and of the dozen of big wigs who are engaged in its elucidation. Of course I very gladly accepted the Professor's invitation to accompany him. Jermyn street—which was our destination—is a quiet and aristocratic little thoroughfare, running parallel with Piccadilly on the south side. The Waterloo Hotel is an unpretending establishment, similar to a score of others I could name within a stone's throw of it, and one of that class in which a large amount of comfort can be obtained at a tolerably moderate price. The Waterloo has been the headquarters of the claimant since the commencement of this extraordinary trial, and those of your readers who have taken the trouble to wade through the evidence will remember how large a proportion of the witnesses had their first interview with him in his new capacity in this house. Upon inquiring for Sir Roger we were ushered into his private sitting-room, which was on the ground floor, upon the left of the entrance hall. One of the clerks of Messrs. Baxter, Rose & Norton was seated at the table engaged in correspondence, but the room was otherwise unoccupied. We were not kept waiting many moments, and when

THE BARONET.

entered he immediately impressed me with the idea that he was by breeding and instinct a gentleman. I know that he has been accused of falsehood and theft. He does not scruple to admit that for many years he led a wild and reckless life and was entirely outside the pale of decency and self-respect. He "owns up" to having been the boon companion of bushwhackers and robbers, and he does not seek to disguise the fact that he has been placed upon his trial for felony. True it is that, although educated at a public school of the very highest class, he was unable to translate "*Laus Deo Semper*," and that he failed to distinguish Latin from Greek. I know, also, that the Attorney General of England is laboring hard to show that he is the son of a butcher and was bred in one of the lowest of all the foul slums of this great city. But, with all this in view, I came to the conclusion at once that the "claimant" was innately a gentleman. The perfect ease with which he motioned us to seats, while he himself remained standing, and the modest yet unaffected manner in which he offered and dispensed his hospitality, left no room for doubt in my mind as to his breeding. I do not positively assert that this kind of polish cannot be acquired. I will only say that it sets very naturally on the burly form of

THE PRESUMED SIR ROGER TICHBORNE.

It would be idle to deny that the claimant is stout, for that is one of his misfortunes, which he frankly admits. It must not be supposed, however, that he is so enormous as to be of any value to the Fat Men's Club on account of his size, and I think that during the Cattle Show week in London next month it would be quite easy on any foggy morning to select half a hundred of English country gentlemen who can beat him for size and weight. I particularly noticed that for so large a man his hands and feet were exceedingly small and well formed. I am told that those are Tichborne peculiarities. For this I do not vouch, but as a rule small hands and feet are not English characteristics.

HOW HE DRESSES.

It may be well to state here that the claimant was dressed in excellent taste. He has a good tailor, and although his shape can scarcely be called classic it was made to present a very respectable outside appearance. There was nothing of the swell, the snob or the plebeian in the clothes. The outfit was certainly that of a gentleman, and he looked perfectly at his ease in it. The seltzer and brandy having been produced Professor Anderson approached the object of his visit, and as he will be an important witness by and by I cannot do better than repeat the conversation which ensued.

THE DE CASTRO TRIAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Professor—Sir Roger, do you recollect being in Castlemaine, in Australia, in 1859?

Sir Roger—Yes, I have good cause to recollect that, but I don't remember of seeing you there. Were you there?

Professor—Yes; and I should have given my entertainment at the Castlemaine courthouse on that day, only that it was occupied by the magistrates, who were inquiring into a charge of horse-stealing which had been preferred against a certain Thomas De Castro and his companion, Arthur Orton.

Sir Roger—Oh, yes; that's all true, and I was the De Castro, but I do not admit the stealing.

Professor—No, Sir Roger; and having been present during the inquiry, I am bound to admit that I do think there was a shadow of ground for the charge to rest upon, either as it concerned Orton or yourself.

Sir Roger—I am very glad to have your testimony on that point, because there are plenty of people here ready to believe the very worst that can be said of me on the very shallowest of evidence, and I must admit that the truth about me is bad enough without falsehood.

THE HORSE-STEALING SCRAPE.

Professor—I recollect that you two were traveling through Castlemaine at the time of your detention in charge of a drove of horses.

Sir Roger—You are quite right, sir.

Professor—And your companion was named Arthur Orton.

Sir Roger—That is strictly true.

Professor—The charge brought against you was that one of the horses in your drove had been stolen en route, the owner claiming it.

Sir Roger—It was.

Professor—And you disproved it by producing the man of whom you bought that identical horse.

Sir Roger—We did, and were both acquitted; but, apropos of this charge, I might tell you that it is a very common thing in the bush for a stray horse to join a drove. If there is any mark upon it, and it is claimed by the owner, it is given up. I wouldn't swear that that man's horse was not in our drove, but what we were able to prove was that we had come honestly by the one he claimed.

Professor—Do you recollect, when coming down the steps of the court-house after the trial, inviting the bystanders to take a drink.

Sir Roger (laughing good-humoredly)—Well, yes; I remember telling them I was willing to shout.

THE STORY OF A WHIP.

Professor—Do you remember one among the crowd asking you for the loan of your stock-driver's whip, and your taking it from your "swag," which was behind the bar in a neighboring tavern, and telling him he was welcome to it.

Sir Roger—Yes; and I recollect distinctly now that you were the man. You said you wanted it for some character you were going to represent that night. I took the whip from our baggage, though I would not swear whether it was my whip or Orton's you got."

Professor—Well, I played Rob Roy that night, and used your whip. Here is a photograph of it. Do you recognize the likeness.

Sir Roger—Yes, that is a whip similar to those we used. I dare say it is the same.

HELPING THE MEMORY WITH A BEARD.

Professor—Do you remember that at the time we are speaking of you wore a beard?

Sir Roger—Yes, I had a short mustache and a beard surrounding my face.

Professor—Would you have any objection to put on a beard which I have had made from memory resembling the one you wore?

Sir Roger expressed his willingness, and the Professor having produced the beard, he put it on and thereby made a marvellous change in his appearance. The Professor then said: "Now, I am prepared to swear that you are the man who, under the name of Thomas de Castro, was tried for and acquitted of horse-stealing, at Castlemaine, in 1859, and the man who presented me with my drover's whip; and so I have accomplished the object of my visit here, and if my evidence will be of any service to you, you may command it.

THE VALUE OF THE WIZARD'S EVIDENCE.

It may be well to remark here that the value of his evidence will be to disprove the theory that the claimant is Arthur Orton, for, it having been acknowledged that the genuine Tichborne did assume the name of Le Castro, this evidence could only be explained away on the theory that on this particular occasion the men changed names.

THE HARDEST-WORKED MAN IN LONDON.

The professor having concluded his conversation with Sir Roger, I ventured, in the interest of the New York Herald, to strike up a chat on my own account. The claimant is certainly one of the hardest-worked men in London just now, and he assured me that he was often closeted with persons anxious to see and identify him from seven o'clock in the morning until the hour for opening the court, and again after its adjournment up to midnight. He doubtless gets weary of talking, and he is evidently not at all fond of talking, so that it becomes doubly "irksome to him." However, he was very courteous, and in the course of conversation told me, among other things, that, while in Australia, he was very celebrated as a rough-rider, and that persons would often come long distances to see him mount a refractory horse. This I only mention because a gentleman who came in at the time intimated that they could easily prove this fact in connection with another—namely, that this accomplishment was not shared by his friend, Arthur Orton, whom the defendants assert him to be.

THE CLAIMANT'S INTIMACY WITH ORTON.

Correspondent—Did you, Sir Roger, live on terms of friendship and equality with Arthur Orton?

Sir Roger—Decidedly not. I don't know that I have been asked the question before. The fact is that in Australia men come together in extraordinary ways. Orton was always true and faithful to me, and was useful to me, and I did not care about his character; in fact, I may say I was reckless about my own. I always treated him as an inferior, and I always had the feeling that I was a gentleman. So had he, for when we were alone he would volunteer to do things for me which he thought I had not been accustomed to do for myself.

Correspondent—Do I understand that he acted as your servant?

Sir Roger—Not at all. Men don't have servants in the bush. Besides, my position was no better than his; but he privately acknowledged my superiority, though he did not then know who I was.

THE STORY OF HIS SHIPWRECK.

Correspondent—Would you think it impertinent, Sir Roger, if I suggest to you that, in your evidence, the most surprise was caused by your inability to afford information relative to your shipwreck in the Bella and your rescue by the Osforey.

Sir Roger—Well, I don't wonder at that. I dare say it does seem strange; but then I am in a fog about it myself. I know the main facts, but very few particulars. I suppose I may as well admit that I don't know much about it. I regret to say that, at that period of my life, I was not only suffering from a disease which affected my head and memory, but I was addicted to habits which used to deprive me of consciousness and reason. I used to drink large quantities of absinthe, and when unable to obtain it I took other equally potent spirits, and was seldom without opium.

Correspondent—And you attribute your inability to furnish information respecting this period of your life to these causes?

Sir Roger—Most decidedly. There can be no mistake about it. (This is a favorite expression of the plaintiff's.) There are times about which I know literally nothing, and which are a perfect blank to myself.

Correspondent—But you are of course so satisfied of your ability to prove your claim as to have no doubt of the ultimate result?

THE CLAIMANT CONFIDENT.

Sir Roger—Oh, of course. There can be no mistake about it. You see I am called upon to prove that I am myself, and that I am my mother's son. She could swear to me, and I to her, and all the old friends who have met me without prejudice have been satisfied of my identity. Still, I admit that sometimes in court I have seen such difficulties arise that I have been tempted to wonder whether I really can be myself. However, I am quite satisfied now that no ingenuity of counsel or flaw in the evidence will be able to deprive me of my inheritance.

HAD HIS BROTHER LIVED.

Correspondent—Is it true, Sir Roger, that you have stated that you would not have prosecuted this claim had your brother lived?

Sir Roger—Well, there were reasons why I did not wish to become known; but I would rather not answer that question further than to say that, had my brother outlived me, I do not think there would have been a legal dispute about the property.

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this time the waiter came into the room and made a communication to Sir Roger, who immediately turned round to me and apologized for being compelled to suspend the conversation for a few moments. The waiter was, of course, but the forerunner of a more important personage. But these English waiters themselves are of considerable importance toward everybody upon whom they are not dependent. Let them only see the chance of extracting a shilling for the slightest service rendered, and no Jerry Sneak could be more obsequious. This Jermyn street waiter looked evidently disgusted with the Professor and myself. He was doubtless accustomed to a "tip" from most of the visitors who called upon the claimant in the great Tichborne case, and not having been "tipped" by us, he looked at us with the air of an injured Pecksniff. I had one other idea to ventilate, so braved the frowns of this cross between a dilapidated undertaker and a seedy Methodist preacher.

MR. SPOFFORTH INTRODUCED.

Mr. Spofforth then entered, whose name is often brought up in the course of this trial. He is a tall and handsome man, and one of the smartest of London lawyers. The claimant introduced us, and, smiling blandly, the lawyer apologized for interrupting us. I may take this opportunity of stating that although the name of the claimant's attorneys are supposed to be Baxter, Rose & Norton, Mr. Spofforth is really the leading partner of that eminent firm; but, as is often the case in England, his name does not appear. It may be interesting to note that this same Mr. Spofforth is one of the most influential men in England. He is the manager of elections to the Carlton Club and the great conservative party. He it is who selects candidates for the different constituencies, and decides upon the amount of pecuniary support which the club and the party will afford them towards election expenses. He is a splendid organizer, and Mr. Gladstone's government have to thank this same Mr. Spofforth for the defeat which they have recently sustained in constituencies where extraordinary vacancies have occurred. He is to adopt Mr. Dickens' sarcasm for Martin Chuzzlewit, "one of the most remarkable men in this country." In conversation with the claimant he informed him of numerous offers he had received during the day from persons anxious and willing to speak to his identity, but added that he had decided upon accepting no more witnesses for that purpose, as the number of those already waiting to be produced was legion.

If Sir Roger Tichborne by any uncertainty of the law should lose his case it will be from no lack of astuteness on the part of his attorney. Mr. Spofforth having taken his departure I thought I would sound the claimant upon another of what have been deemed the weak points of his case.

SIR ROGER'S INTIMACY WITH MISS DOUGHTY.

Correspondent—Sir Roger, will you think me rude if I say that there seemed to be some confusion as to the date of your special intimacy with your cousin Miss Doughty?

Sir Roger—No, I shall not think you rude; but I do not intend to talk to you upon that subject. I know that I am supposed to have been in Ireland when I said I was in England; but there is a perfect explanation to all that, which, if they force it, must be given.

Correspondent—Then you mean to intimate that you desire no discussion on that part of the case?

Sir Roger—Most decidedly not. There can be no mistake about it, and I have hopes that the jury will be satisfied of my identity before that question arises; and that they will prevent its discussion.

Correspondent—Then, I take it, you regret its original introduction?

Sir Roger—Most assuredly. It was forced from me against my will and my intention.

Of course I abstained from pressing the Baronet further upon this point. However, I thought it worth while to mention to him some rumors which have obtained currency at the club to the effect that he was leading a dissolute life and had practically separated himself from his wife.

THE CLAIMANT'S WIFE AND FAMILY.

Correspondent—Does Lady Tichborne reside in London, Sir Roger? (The claimant, to use an English vulgarism, smelt a rat at once.)

Sir Roger—Oh, ah! I see you have heard the scandal. I am glad to have an opportunity of contradicting it. No husband has a better wife or one to whom he is more attached than I am to mine, and it is a great hardship to me to live so much apart from my family. They live in an extreme western suburb of London, and it would be absolutely impossible for me during the sittings of the court to be where I could not constantly be seen by my attorney and the witnesses who may present themselves. For these reasons, and these only, I am compelled to live apart from my family, but I can truly say that it was for their sakes alone that I engaged in this fight for the establishment of my legal rights.

Correspondent—I think, Sir Roger, that the basis for these unkind reports was that during last term you were sometimes seen behind the wings of a theater which had a rather fast reputation.

Sir Roger—It is perfectly true I used to go down to the Globe for perhaps half an hour at night to get a little extraordinary relaxation and excitement. To avoid public recognition I used to hire a box and had access to the wings, but I seldom spoke to a soul when there, and I went solely from curiosity and for recreation.

Correspondent—I quite understand, Sir Roger. The cross-examination has a great strain upon you, and I do not wonder at your requiring a change.

HOW THE CLAIMANT IS ANNOYED.

Sir Roger—Yes; and I shall always entertain the opinion that Sir John Coleridge conducted it in a most ungentlemanly and discourteous manner. There can be no mistake about it. It seems to be his object to annoy and insult me, and I can only attribute his conduct to his own knowledge that he had a weak case.

Correspondent—And does he still maintain that attitude in conducting the case?

Sir Roger—Yes, he never loses an opportunity to insult and sneer at my witnesses; but I have confidence in the honor and astuteness of the jury, and I am sure my able attorney and counsel will establish my case to the satisfaction of the public.

Correspondent—I suppose I may not ask if it is true that Arthur Orton is now in prison in Australia?

WHERE IS ORTON?

Sir Roger—Yes, you may ask, but I decline to tell you. We know where he is, and shall prove it at the proper time; everybody shall be satisfied upon that point.

I thanked Sir Roger for his great courtesy and kindness, and he having thanked Professor Anderson and extended to us an invitation to call again we took our leave, well satisfied with our visit.

THE CUBAN HORROR.

Havana Journals on the Murder of the Students.

Further Particulars.

[New York Herald Havana Letter.]

The Havana journals have kept from making any clear statements as to what has occurred, and only refer in leaders to the subject.

COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA JOURNALS.

The Voz de Cuba, in a leader upon the subject, in which, although it deplores the blood and tears recently shed, directly charges the responsibility of it all upon the insurgents, and those who sympathize with them, and keep up the distracted state of the country. It calls the exemplary punishment which Havana has just been the scene of a terrible necessity which it was impossible to evade, and declares that the victims, even if they understood the importance of their acts, have carried to the grave with them but a slight idea that, by profaning the grave of him who fell a victim to the *alevosia* of his country's enemies, and was declared by the Cortes worthy of his country and his sons adopted as its children, they really committed a greater crime than those who daily bear arms in the field of battle against our soldiers. They can only accuse those who perverted their ideas, their hearts and their blood. No one provoked them; they were the promoters. May they rest in peace, and may they be the last victims which the perfidity of a few shall cause to be immolated on the altar of the holy cause we defend. Such is the tenor of the remarks of the sanguinary journal, founded by Gonzalo Castanon. La Constansio, in muffled allusions to this late disgraceful affair, finishes a leader with the following words: "It is yet time to unite the thoughts, actions and tendency of all good (?) Spaniards; it is yet time to recognize all the elements of order and give moral force and importance to our holy cause, doing all the good left undone, avoiding faults which all will understand, which have originated against our will, and which we did not care to prevent, however interested we might be that such should not have been committed. The fault consists in not knowing how to concentrate our strength and influence." The Diario de la Marina, recognized as the official organ of the Government, has not made the slightest allusions to the late events.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS ABOUT THE EXECUTION.

At the execution the youthful victims marched to death with a firm step—pale, but brave. As soon as the volunteer troops had defiled by to view the dead bodies of their victims the crowd of people which had gradually gathered near made a rush towards the place, but were promptly beaten back by the guard. The miserable consolation of interring their sons' dead bodies was refused to the distracted parents, and they were carted off to the common ditch and ignominiously hustled into the ground, quicklime was thrown over them and they were treated like common malefactors. The father of Alvarez de la Campa fell into an apoplectic fit on being informed of the death of his only son. Mrs. Bermudez, who had one son shot and another condemned to six years in the chain-gang, is now a raving maniac; and who knows or can measure the depths of grief into which the other families have been plunged!

CONDEMNED TO THE CHAIN-GANG.

Tuesday morning bright and early those condemned to the chain-gang were called up, stripped of their fine linen and easy-fitting fashionable attire, their money and jewelry being carefully and with the same refined cruelty confiscated, as was also all their property to the State, in accordance with the terms of their sentence, dressed in the common duck cloth of the regulation prison clothes, and forced into the streets to work on the repairing of them, breaking stones and carrying dirt. Thousands of persons—of course from different motives—have repaired to the places where the chain-gangs are engaged, to bear witness to their sufferings, duly impelled thereto by the public announcement that the sentence had been executed in all its parts. Already many of the condemned are in the hospital, and unless some leniency is exhibited toward them death will end the sufferings of many before one-quarter part of their sentence can be fulfilled. According to the police reports, the bodies of five negroes were found on Monday which presented marks of bullets and bayonets.

VALMASEDA ON THE MASSACRES.

The feeling caused throughout the city, especially among the foreign and native population, has not yet subsided. His Excellency the Count of Valmaseda, arrived at 11 o'clock Tuesday evening, it is said seriously displeased. He called a meeting of the colonels of the different volunteer regiments, but the result has not transpired. It is also asserted that he went in person to the cemetery to see the extent of the so-called profanation, and only finding the glass scratched with diamond rings or some other hard instrument, the immortelle wreaths torn down, he exclaimed, "*Que barbaridad de fusilar esos muchachos!*"—"What a barbarity to shoot these boys!" Rumors are also current that the First and Fifth battalions of ligeros are to be disarmed; but that, indeed, would be a serious operation and will not so readily be attempted without the aid of regular and obedient troops. Many families are making preparations to leave the country, and business has been seriously affected.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY IN HAVANA—PRIVATE LETTER FROM A STUDENT.

The following is an extract from the letter of a medical student in Havana to his friends in New York, in regard to the desecration of Castanon's tomb:

HAVANA, Dec. 2, 1871.

You will have learnt with horror, before this, of the massacre of my fellow-students. I would like to give you full details, so that you may understand it. You know we hear lectures on anatomy in the Hall of St. Dynisius, adjoining the cemetery. On that fatal Thursday the students of the first class went into the cemetery to gather specimens. Some of them broke the glass that covers the niche of Castanon's tomb, and some plants were destroyed over the grave of Guzman el Bueno. This was all that was done. The volunteers say they took out the remains and spat in the face of the corpse. This is utterly false; nor is there the least proof that any verses were posted on the graves. It was a foolish escapade. At first only four of my poor comrades were sentenced, but this did not suffice the bloodthirsty mob, and accordingly four more had to be sacrificed. Those fortunate enough to escape death are now at work with the common felons outside the walls in the stone quarries. Unaccustomed to such terrible work, perhaps half of them will die. I cannot express to you the grief in the city. Even the Spaniards are aghast at this brutal cruelty. The college must close, because the students have all left it. One single student, poor boy, shed a few tears; the others died without a murmur.

☞ The Magdeburg Gazette furnishes some interesting statistics regarding the present annual manufacture of arms in the various European States. The English Government has made contracts for the delivery of at least 100,000 Martini-Henry rifles per annum; the French purchases amount to three times that number of Chassepots. Russia manufactures from 150,000 to 180,000 Berdan rifles at home, and has made contracts for foreign deliveries of 24,000. Austria has raised its home manufacture of Werndl rifles to 120,000 in the year. Bavaria produces between 30,000 and 40,000, and North Germany, strange to say, is limited to the same moderate rate of manufacture. As that is, however, entirely inadequate to the requirements of the army—especially since it is proposed to rearm the infantry with a new kind of rifle, and since it seems doubtful whether the captured Chassepots will be put to immediate use for the army—provision is being made for the material enlargement of the North German gun factories.

☞ A scheme is on foot for taking sea-water to London, for establishing swimming baths, and supplying the water to purchasers. There are to be baths at Pamlico as a first experiment, and the water is to be entirely changed every alternate day. The mode of bringing up the water will be in lighters, towed up the Thames in steam-tugs. Of course there is no particular difficulty about it, nor would there be any obstacle to bringing sea-water by railway in tanks, but the question is whether the scheme will pay. The cost of carrying water in large quantities must be no joke.

☞ The Emperor Francis Joseph, as a mark of his undisturbed confidence and special friendliness to his ex-Minister Von Beust, visits him frequently, remaining for hours closeted with the statesman.

RITUALISM.

Eli Perkins on the Ritualistic Service—The Country Churches Invoked to Fly from Their Simple Belief.

Alexis at Church.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 27.

On Saturday I received the following letter from my mother in the country. My venerable mother is one of those dear, old-style Episcopalians, who has not seen any of the new church changes. She was confirmed a long time ago by good old Bishop Delancey, who fell asleep in the faith when I was a boy—I should say in 1859:

EATON, N. Y., Nov. 24.

My Dear Son:

We hear a good deal about ritualism in our church in the city, and we read much in the newspapers about great changes in our dear old Episcopalian faith. I hardly know what to believe; so, my dear boy, I wish you would go up to the new church which they call St. Albans and see just what they do there and write to us about it. We are all very much interested in these things, and, if you write a nice letter, I will have our minister read it publicly in the church meeting on Saturday.

Our dear old church remains just the same as when you were confirmed by the Bishop ten years ago. The Sabbath school is much larger, and quite a number of new young ladies who have been off to school have joined the choir. Your Uncle Consider has been chosen Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

We are now raising money to take out the old galleries and get a new organ, but I confess that I shall feel very sad to see the galleries go away. It will look so queer not to see that front row of village boys whose happy faces have so long looked down upon us during the service. Now write a plain and simple letter, and don't mix things up as they always do in the newspapers.

From your affectionate mother,

RUTH PERKINS.

This was my reply:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 27.

My Dear Mother:

Filled with reverential feelings, and with your dear letter folded in my prayer-book, I went up yesterday to St. Albans, on East Forty-ninth street. Fifth avenue was crowded with finely-dressed young ladies and gentlemen. They had blue and gold prayer-books in their hands, but, alas! I learned that many of them did not go to church. They only made believe. The fellows come out to see the girls and the girls came out to gratify them.

The new railroad depot has made such a change in the street that I had very hard work to get from Fifth avenue to the little church. I had to walk through, over and under five trains of cars, but it was Sunday, and there was no danger. Two men were killed here yesterday.

I found St. Albans to be a little, quiet-looking stone church, with stained glass windows, which are all covered with pictures of saints and martyrs and queer old English letters.

"Does the Rev. Mr. C. W. Morrill preach here?" I asked of the sexton.

He looked at my clothes a moment and then replied, "Father Morrill conducts the services, sir; will you have a seat?"

I said I would; but before passing in I asked him if his father had preached here long.

"Father Morrill is not my father, he's"—

"Ah! perhaps he's your father-in-law," I interrupted.

"No, he's the father of the whole church."

"What, of all these people—every one of them?" I asked, in amazement.

"No, no," replied the sexton, "you don't understand. This is the way we call our rector in the Catholic Church."

"But this isn't a Catholic church, is it?" I asked, opening my eyes.

"Yes," he said, "this is a Catholic church—but not the Roman Catholic Church."

I didn't understand what he meant. Indeed I don't think they know themselves. Why, Dr Ewer, who seceded from Christ Church the other day, and set up a little Jesuit church on Seventh avenue, called the Church of the Holy (candle) Light, said that he was not a Protestant, but a Catholic, and yet he claims to be still in the church. O mother, they are getting things so mixed up down here, that I almost despair of making you understand anything about it!

In St. Albans I found everything dark except at the further end. There was no pulpit as at home, but there was a large red and gold thing covered with pictures, vases, crosses, statues, and a great many candles. They called this an altar. The minister did not stand with his face toward us as good old Elder Smitzer does at home, but he turned his back toward the audience all the time, and seemed to be mixing something in two glass goblets. Then he would make the sign of the cross, look up at the candles, and drink, and the audience would look at him.

I thought how much pleasanter it is at home, where the happy sunshine comes pouring through the windows, and the dear, good minister with his great benevolent face looks down into our faces while he is talking.

Father Morrill wore a red figured dress with a yellow and gold stripe around the bottom, and over his shoulder was thrown a long white silk cape which had a large embroidered cross on the back. This cross was in the shape of a large Y. They said this cape was made from a lady's wedding dress. He had a great many boys around him dressed up in black, blue, and red dress skirts, with white capes. I think there were eighteen of these. Some of them sang, and some kept carrying goblets and plates of something to Father Morrill, who seemed to eat and drink a good deal with his back always turned toward us. On the altar were thirty-six candles—all burning.

Now I looked around the church. "Glory, Glory, Glory!" "Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah!" were written everywhere. Over one of the dark windows I read this inscription, which reminded me of Mr. Thomas Sapsea's on the tomb of his wife, in "Edwin Drood:"

> TO THE GLORY
> of God
> AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
> JOHN W. C. BAKER,
> Deacon,
> who fell asleep in the faith,
> MDCCCXXI.

I thought it would have been a good deal better if Deacon Baker had never "fallen asleep in the faith." I hope none of our deacons will ever fall asleep so. I hope Deacon Joslyn, Deacon Morse, and Deacon Hunt won't. But when a man falls asleep in our old home church I don't think they print his name on a glass window. There wouldn't be windows enough to do it, would there? On another window I saw that Mr. Job Long had also fallen asleep in the faith. Alas! they have all fallen asleep I thought, like the political deacons in Tammany Hall.

When the service commenced I opened my prayer-book, the one the Bishop gave me, but I could not keep the place. Where we used to stand up, they all sat down, and, where we used to respond, the boys all stood up in their long night-gowns and tooted up a chant in a higher tenor. Alas! my early training is of no account, and now, my dear mother, I must learn it all over again. How can I ever be saved, and not know when to get up and down with Father Morrill's congregation? In the anguish of my soul I would that I had never been born, for what does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and be ignorant of the round dances, and not know when to get up and down with Father Morrill?

So I went on.

Now I turned to the choir, but there wasn't any I didn't see the pretty girls and boys who whisper behind the curtain during service, at home. I didn't see the dear old face of the leader, with his head going up and down, but, when the singing came, all of the boys in night-gowns stood up, and I thought I heard Father Morrill say:

"The director will now fiddle, and the night-gowns will chant the Glory of St. Albans."

I looked around for the good old hymns of Dr. Watts, but Dr. Watts was not to be found. I saw a book which was labeled:

"THE PSALMS OF DAVID,

set to music by Wm. Brown, the Organist of St. Albans." Wm. Brown had succeeded Dr. Watts.

Now a collection was about to be taken up, and I looked at my pew in front. I saw two large notices like this tacked on to every pew in the church:

> The seats of the Church are all free upon the following conditions, a compliance with which is an OBLIGATION binding on each person occupying a sitting:
> I. To BEHAVE in the presence of Almighty God.
> II. Not to leave the Church during service, remaining UNTIL THE CLERGY AND CHORISTERS HAVE RETIRED.
> III. That each worshiper shall
> CONTRIBUTE TO THE COLLECTIONS,
> which are the only means of supporting the Church. Those who are able to give should not be willing to occupy seats which might be availed of by others,
> WITHOUT CONTRIBUTING THEIR JUST SHARE TO THE EXPENSES.

I thought this was a "good idea" on the part of the management. This was the new kind of gospel—the new expensive gospel, *not* without money, and costing a big price. The old-fashioned gospel, which came "*without money and without price*," is too cheap for St. Albans. The gospel of St. Albans is costly. It is a first-class article—A No. 1—and no expense is spared to make it superior to any in the market. Thirty-six candles can not be burnt for nothing, and how can eighteen boys in night-gowns train around without good pay? Then if Gersh Lockwood charges $100 for an ordinary suit of clothes, why Gersh would want at least $300 for making red chesubles with gold borders.

I tell you, my dear mother, that I am in favor of the high-priced kind *always*. Don't I always buy the best coat?

If Dr. Howland, in his Fifth-avenue church, with the four beautiful brass angels *at great expense*, charges more than Father Morrill, then I'm going there. Don't—please don't, mother, write to me any more about your rural "without-money-and-without-price religion"—don't tell me the story of the money-changers—and please don't write me any more about our meek and humble Saviour. It won't do down here. Dr. Ewer says so; and Father Morrill says "the only way to have our yoke easy and burden light is to pay well, and he will carry the load for us."

But I must tell you about the service!

They don't have one minister here, as they do at home—they have two rectors and two assistants, and when they all get together in their long-flowing white and red and blue gowns, with the boys and banners and candles, it is a sight only equaled in one of our Sabbath-school celebrations, or in Mr. Fisk's opera bouffe.

They do not have communion once in four weeks any more, as you do in the country, but it comes here every Sunday. After the service commenced to-day I could not keep track of it at all, did not know the names of things. It was all a maze to me. So I took out my note-book and wrote just what I saw. This was what they did after the collection:

Father Morrill stood with back to audience. Boys in night-gowns came in and "set a table," putting on white cloth. Lighted two candles. The little boy poured wine out of two canisters into a goblet. Father Morrill drank it up. Boy in blue dress held up Father Morrill's dress train. Two boys in red gowns brought some more wine and a napkin (Green seal, I think). Father Morrill drank wine and wiped lips on napkin. Band fiddled and boys in night-gowns tooted. Boys in red dresses lighted more candles. Father Morrill drank more wine (Roederer). Then they sang "Holy, Holy, Holy" twenty-eight times, and "hallelujah" fifty-six times. Boys carried candles around the stage. More boys brought bread and wine. Father Morrill drank it up. People got up and went to stage and knelt down. Father Morrill gave them some bread, and assistant gave them some wine to wash it down with. Made sign of X on forehead. People returned to audience with hands folded, like Aminadab Sleek. Twelve boys now knelt down. Father Morrill sang the "*Te Deum*" with back to audience. People joined in. Little boy now brought nine or ten goblets. Father Morrill mixed and drank. Father Morrill now makes signs of X. Four small boys in night-gowns advance with four glasses of wine. Father Morrill pours them into a vase, then dips out one goblet and drinks. Makes sign of X. Drinks more—drinks between drinks. Three boys in blue appear with a napkin. Father Morrill takes it, makes sign of cross, and wipes lips. Grand Procession. Banners, candles, crosses, and boys in long robes. Enter ten boys in red shirts with large X. Boys in black follow. Men in black and white gowns join in. More boys in blue with large X. Four boys in red. Head of the band fiddles and all march off to rear of stage. End—six boys in red come back and snuff out the candles. Ladies advance and "clear off table." Father M. comes back in a new suit of clothes, gossips and laughs with ladies. Everybody happy. People all go out. Everybody satisfied that the proceedings have been carried on correctly—"according to Hoyle."

Now, dear mother, I have told you just as it was. I didn't know the names of things, so I only describe the services as they appeared to me. I confess I rather liked it. I think it is a great improvement on your simple faith in the country. For instance, how sublime the idea to shut out God's shabby sunlight and burn candles. It is necessary to darken the windows, for if a ray of sunlight—one single ray of God's light—should struggle in, the candles would be eclipsed in a minute! At first I thought this candle-light was like the Ritualistic faith—they shut out the light of reason and faith, and light up the miserable flickering candles of dogma to see by. But I was wrong. When Caius Cæsar got mad at the Almighty, because the thunder disturbed his mimics, he invented a thunder machine and tried to drown down the thunder of God. Caius was right, but when his old tin kettles sounded, and they whanged the hugagi, it was an unnecessary expense; and after all it did not succeed. Why didn't Caius stuff his ears with cotton, as we darken the windows of the soul at St. Albans?

I do hope, mother, that you will change our old-fashioned ritual at home. Dismiss the girls from the choir, dress up fifteen of the farm boys in night-gowns, tear out the old pulpit, and tell the old minister to quit preaching, but to dress up in red and blue and gold chesuble and then turn his back on the audience and drink wine out of four goblets. Bar out God's shabby sunlight and burn magnificent tallow candles to his glory—tear up old Dr. Watt's hymn-book, and get one set to music by the organist—get three or four healthy men to stand around on lucrative salaries as assistant rectors; tear up your charts in the Sunday school, and fill the old church with gaudy banners and the pomp of heraldry; don't "sing unto the Lord" any more, I beseech you, mother, but chant the operas indorsed by the organization, and set to the music of the middle fiddler of a German band. Return, my dear mother, I beseech you, from the errors of your ways—repent and believe the new gospel of St. Albans, for the kingdom of mammon is at hand.

With love to uncle Consider, and regards to the brothers and sisters in the church, I am,

Very affectionately, your son,

ELI PERKINS.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church was crowded last night by many pious people, who came to worship the Lord and see the Grand Duke. But Alexis didn't come, and the "management" are blamed for fooling the pious audience.

THE GRAND DUKE

visited the Forty-first-street Greek Chapel yesterday. There was a great crowd to see him. After the service the Grand Duke spoke to several Russian girls, and turning around sneezed twice. He sneezed in an aristocratic manner. The report in a morning paper that he held his chapeau in his left hand, and scratched his nose with his left is untrue. As he was going out of the church he stopped and inquired if Mr. Smith, the reporter of the Commercial, was present. When they said no, the Duke expressed a regret, as he wished to thank him. He said he was going to invite him to ride down to the Clarendon with him—then he winked with his left eye.

ELI PERKINS.

WHAT A DOCTOR SAYS.

Patent Medicines, and Quackery in General.

[Dr. Both in "Good Health."]

There does not now exist, nor has there ever existed, nor will there ever exist any medicine that will cure anything. The taking of medicine to cure anything, is as foolish as it would be to order or prescribe medicine as a remedy for a machine out of order, or for a fine watch which does not keep time. Any disorder of the human body must have for its basis a mechanical, physical, or chemical cause, or a combination of these; and it is not until the cause or causes are modified or removed, that the body can ever recover, no matter what experiments, or medicines, or manipulations may be employed. The following may serve as an illustration:

One of the most common disorders of the human body in America, is constipation. It may originate from three causes: 1. A mechanical obstruction in or about the intestinal canal; 2. A deficiency of, or defectively constituted bile, occasioned by an improper or abusive diet, or by a real organic disorder of the liver, or other important viscera and their secretions; 3. By paralysis of the nerves governing the muscles of the intestines. No other cause is possible. Now, every fool can comprehend that an obstruction of the intestines, such as hernia, tumors, adhesive sears or swallowed fish-hooks, etc., cannot be removed by medicine. As soon as the nature of the obstruction is known, the remedy is found of itself. The second cause lies in, or is chargeable to, the diet, which is of such a character as to leave out an important part necessary for the formation of bile, or otherwise taken in a form unfavorable for absorption by the intestines.

For example, sulphur is absolutely necessary for properly constituted bile. If sulphur is wanting in it, either constipation or excessive diarrhœa, with decomposed fæcal matter, is the consequence. In this case it is just as easy to comprehend that nothing but organic combinations of sulphur, properly introduced, is the remedy. The eating of mustard, horse-radish, well-prepared raw meat, gluten, or any digestible food which contains sulphur, is here the unfailing remedy. Common table salt is another important constituent of bile. Some parents not only eat too little salt themselves, but prevent their children from eating enough. The consequence is constipation at first, and afterwards serious blood disorders. Can any medicine bring salt into the body? Here salt, and absolutely nothing else, is, or can be, the remedy. And we here affirm that a person who eats properly, and changes his food according to his tastes and natural inclination, can never experience constipation of this kind. But if there is a large tumor in the liver, or in the pancreas, or a cancer in between the intestines, a cure is at once impossible, and it is folly to try it. In such cases artificial defecation is indicated and allowable. If the constipation depends upon want of nervous power, then it is necessary to know whether it is the consequence of a deficiency of irritation arising from the nature of the contents of the intestines, or is owing to a spinal, or cerebral, nervous derangement. It is not difficult for any one to comprehend that when a person has a paralysis in some part of the body, the intestines are blameless, or without fault, relative to constipation. In the first instance stimulating influences should be employed, and in the second the proper medical treatment for paralysis is indicated. The most common cause of paralytic conditions of the intestinal nerves is an ignorant use, or an abuse, of medicines, especially of strong or drastic purgatives; and so very great is this abuse in this country, that we venture to say that fifty per cent., or one-half, of all disorders have their origin in this abominable practice.

It is a well-known fact that, upon tickling a part of the body for some time, the nerves thereby acted upon lose their sensibility, or sensitiveness; and this is exactly what occurs in the intestines by tickling (irritating) them to much, or too frequently, by irritating medicines of any kind. They lose their sensitiveness, and cease to show any reaction.

The above comprises all that is necessary for a person to know about constipation to understand its nature and treatment. But, says Mr. A, if I am troubled with constipation, I take a few blue, or other pills, and they cure me; I have done so for twenty years. Nothing is more natural than for a person to try to remedy, in the easiest and quickest manner possible, a difficulty so apparently easy to manage as constipation. But we should like to ask this question: Has constipation increased or decreased in the community during the last twenty-five years? And have all the quack pills disappeared, or are they sold by millions instead of thousands? The fact is, admitting that a person often remedies or relieves the immediate symptoms of constipation by purgatives, that ninety-five from every one hundred will experience the necessity of repeating their pills again and again, and generally in increased number or strength, until finally they come down with some disorder that obliges them to resort to reasonable treatment, or they linger along for years, neither sick enough to die nor well enough to live. We sometimes hear the remark, "I have done so-and-so for twenty years with impunity," which reminds us of an acquaintance of ours, who used to jump on and off the horse-cars while in full motion, until he had his leg crushed and fearfully mutilated, of which injury he finally died. As an excuse, he made the above foolish remark. We should think that if a person has been foolish for twenty years with impunity, it was about time for him to stop such absurd and foolish practice. The purgative pills, however, are not blamed, but the climate, or too close confinement to business, or the east winds, or some still more ridiculous nonsense must account for their trouble. When people have sick children, anything and everything is, or may be, the cause, except the soothing syrups, cordials, and other quackery which the mother or nurse is constantly using; and of course it could not, under any circumstances, be admitted that these had anything to do with the sickness in question. And so with patients: they will attribute their troubles to almost anything, but we have never known one to say, Doctor I have quack-doctored myself sick.

The fact about medicines and their proper use does not lie in their curative properties or powers, but in certain absolute conditions and changes which they effect with rapidity. For example, morphine cures nothing, but puts certain nerves to rest and sleep. Digitalis cures nothing, but paralyzes a portion of nerves to a certain extent. Belladaonna cures nothing, but paralyzes another portion of nerves for a time. Chloroform cures nothing, but prevents sensitiveness of the nerves. Blue pills cure nothing, but only irritate the nerves of the intestines to abnormal motion; and the same is true of all other purgatives. Arsenic cures nothing, but it is useless in conditions where a decided and immediate saline effects is indicated. Iron cures nothing, but is useful as an antidote and an astringent only. Quinine cures nothing, but possesses an influence on the blood formation, not as yet exactly known, but hurtful to the body by continued use. Cundorango cures nothing but empty pockets on the one hand, and plethoric ones on the other. Any man who speaks of curing anything, or with anything, does so either from ignorance or because he is a quack. When one farm is in a flourishing and fruitful condition, and the next adjoining, of similar soil, etc., is not, the reason may be found in their management; and the same reason will apply, with equal propriety and force, as to why one man is always well, where another is always sick. To speak of curing a man with medicine, is just as foolish as to say the same of a farm, unless a man calls work, and replenishment of absorbed materials, medicine.

The principal reasons why quack medicines and quackery flourish, and will doubtless continue to flourish, are: 1. The cheapness of the articles or treatment recommended. 2. The cunning stupidity of the victim which permits the charlatan to appeal to the wisdom (?) of the patient or of some friends, generally called credulity. 3. The fact that patients apply to unqualified physicians, and thus often search in vain for help, passing from one into the hands of another, being constantly doctored without result, until they become absolutely disgusted with what they call the medical profession. 4. The fault of the United States University, with responsible and competent teachers, and severe and thorough examinations.

Prussia is, at present, the model State in this regard. Every one is free to doctor himself or any one else without hindrance, but no one except the graduates of the State are allowed to carry the title "Doctor of Medicine." The latter were formerly limited in their charges by the Government, but now regulate their own fees. Graduates, as well as amateur physicians, are liable to suits for malpractice; but the graduated physicians have the advantage and benefit of not being confounded with quacks, and can charge what the services rendered are worth. And the public have the benefit of absolute freedom in regard to their notions, security in selecting and distinguishing the physician from the quack; and, by paying higher than formerly, of obtaining the best and the most absolutely reliable advice when they require it. The change from the former to the present usage was made upon request of the medical fratnrnity themselves. While in former years medical institutions and men had to be guarded by laws and prohibiting clauses, to maintain their dignity, they can now afford to defy competition, to exercise the utmost liberality, and to cripple quackery, not by law, but by reason and actual service. No better or greater proof could be given of the very great advances made, and the reality of medical science in opposition to the secret, silent, hocus-pocus of former lumina of the healing art.

Quackery cannot exist where really educated, scientific physicians exhibit the absolute certainty of their art. The reasons why quacks predominate, and, to a great extent, control the healing practice in America, is simply because the condition and education of what is called "regular physicians" here have been of such a character that we are almost ashamed to touch the subject. Still, the time will come, we hope, when things will be changed, and put into a condition worthy of so rich and great a country. It is not very long since we felt as if we might take the Lantern of Diogenes in search of a scientific physician in America. But within the last few years men have come up with better education, larger minds, and broader views, which gives us reason to expect that we may yet see the day when America shall stand in the front rank of medical science, instead of ornamenting the rear.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The taking of life by legal process is generally admitted by intelligent people to be defensible only on the ground that it yields protection to society such as can be secured in no other way. The rule "a life for a life" comes under the old dispensation. The new dispensation has done away with it. If one man kills another in self-defense the law does not trouble him; but if he kills him when his own life is not endangered, whatever may be the motive—revenge, premeditated malice, mistaken sense of justice, or what not—it brands him as a murderer, and his only hope of escape rests in legal quibbles and the tenderness of juries whose failings often "lean to virtue's side," and who grasp the phrases "temporary insanity," "emotional insanity," &c., as covers for mercies which cannot be granted openly.

Like the individual, society can only offer the plea of self-defense in justification for taking life. Hanging, once the only penalty for many crimes, has with the lapse of time and the growth of civilization, been narrowed down to its present use. Law has been gradually approaching to the perfect obedience of the divine mandate, "Thou shalt not kill," and it only lingers for one reason. But what if that reason be a poor one? What if it can be shown that no more murders occur in those localities where capital punishment has been abolished than in those where the barbarism is still adhered to? The argument of self-defense falls to the ground, and the only palliation society can offer in that case is that it sins through ignorance is not very pardonable, however, in this matter, when Michigan and Wisconsin are living witnesses that life is just as secure without capital punishment as with it. The probability is that there is even a less percentage of murder in those States than in others, but I have no means of showing such to be the case by actual statistics. Some years ago an effort was made in the Wisconsin legislature to re-legalize hanging, but as the individual advocating this relapse to barbarism could give no substantial reason (other than that he believed in hanging on general principles) for its renewal, it proved unsuccessful. Here a direct attempt was made in a legislative body to prove that capital punishment was necessary to the protection of society. There was every opportunity for a free discussion of the question. The experiment of its abolition had been tried, and in the judgment of those legislators, it had proved a success; and so long as the statistics relating to it remain unaltered in the states mentioned, the verdict stands recorded and "he who runs may read."

If people would divest their understandings of the empirical influence of established customs; if they would shake off a tardiness to consider propositions when no clear reason can be given why they should not be considered, and to accept ideas when no clear reason can be given why they should not be accepted; if they would transform their intellects into honest, willing, thinking machines, and follow out the theory of capital punishment in the cold light of logic taking the fact as shown by Michigan and Wisconsin that it does not protect society better than life-imprisonment as a premise; they must irresistibly be led to the conclusion that it is useless, and being useless, simply revengeful and barbarous; and there are no enlightened social scientists at the present day who are willing to admit that revenge is intentionally retained as an element of our penal codes.

But many are not satisfied that society can be as well protected without capital punishment as with it. Let these ask themselves if they have taken any trouble to gain reliable information on this point, and if they had not better make some examination into the subject rather than to go on killing human beings indefinitely when no good is accomplished by it. Needless blood is not a pleasant thing to have on one's hands, and yet everyone who recognizes the evil, and lifts not up his voice against it, commits a grievous sin of omission. It is by the accumulation of such voices only that the reform can be effected.

Aside from the question of right and wrong in taking life, there are important reasons which lead to the belief that the death sentence is actually a detriment to the protection of society. There are many cases where the accused is either guilty of murder in the first degree or is not guilty at all. The known bad character of the individual, the moral certainty that he committed the crime, avail nothing with many jurymen, unless something more certain than the best circumstantial evidence is furnished to convict him. They must either send him to the gallows or set him free to prey again upon society. If the alternative were imprisonment for life, his conviction would follow, the jury feeling that he would not be robbed of any slight possibility there might exist of his proving his innocence afterward, and at all events society would be no longer a sufferer through him. Law amounts to nothing unless there is a power strong enough to see that its requisitions are carried out. To enforce capital punishment it must compel some one to be an executioner. That is, it must make one man kill another in cold blood and send him into eternity. I contend that such a condition of things is degrading to humanity and has a demoralizing effect on society. The law-appointed officer instinctively revolts at his fearful duty. Where it is possible he hires a substitute whose nature is low enough to barter what there is of his manhood for gold—a man who cares nothing for law and justice—one who would kill any other man for the same money if he could do it with impunity. Shakespeare, in Coriolanus, speaks of "hereditary hangmen," and in some German states the office is said to have been hereditary in order that only one family might be condemned to the perpetual infamy of such a calling and consequent social ostracism. One executioner in London, John Price by name, was himself executed for murder. A hangman named Cockburn in Edinburg, had precisely the same experience. We have an account of another executioner at Tyburn, who, after executing five criminals, on his way home picked the pocket of a woman of three shillings and sixpence. John High of Edinburg accepted the office of executioner in order to escape from the effects of a crime of his own. Numbers of criminals have been pardoned at various times on condition of performing the duty of hangmen. These men were simply paid murderers. They had no object in upholding the majesty of the law, for they were law-breakers themselves. They were brutes, and were legally paid for the exercise of their brutality. Is there a sheriff in the land who feels proud of having done his duty at the scaffold? Does he hold his head any higher at being pointed out as the man that hung John Smith? If he did the right thing he would feel no sense of shame. The moral sense of the civilized world does not make a mistake in the obloquy which it cannot refrain from casting on the hangman. The march to the scaffold, the adjusting of the rope, the act of the hangman, the launch into eternity, the morbid, eager interest of the spectators, the avidity with which the public read in the papers the accounts of the dreadful proceeding, are not pleasant things for a philanthropist to contemplate. The effect of an execution and its accompaniments is demoralizing. It has a tendency to deaden the finer sensibilities and feed the lower instincts of humanity.

There has been much said and written for and against capital punishment. Its advocates claim that the interests of society demand it. This is their only plausible plea. I have endeavored to show that plea to be groundless. The advocates of its abolition point to Michigan and Wisconsin. Their argument is positive and plain. That of the conservatives is simply hypothetical. The former ask for good reasons for its continuance; the latter either adhere blindly to their hypothesis or are too apathetic or lazy to give it the thought it deserves.—[A. W. Wright in Golden Age.

SPIRITUALISTIC LUNACY.

One of the strongest arguments against the science of spiritualism is the fact that it is not progressive—[illegible] far as demonstrating the truth of it is concerned, it stands now precisely where the Fox girls found it. Hundreds of thousands of persons have been converted, and the mad houses are crowded with its victims; but spiritualism has not developed a single fact or idea for which mankind is the better, and the faith of the believer rests now, as it did then, upon a series of foolish juggling tricks, so aimless in their object and so inconclusive in their results that children should be ashamed of them. Spiritualism has progressed only in the way of absurdity. The spirits of honest, candid people become underhanded when they leave the body, and can only work in the dark. Yet these same spirits, so impalpable to a mortal eye, and so afraid of sunlight (not the fluid) that they can not grasp a slate pencil unless the room is darkened, are enabled by means of that same sunlight to impress themselves on a photographer's prepared plate, and leave a ghostly image of something too thin to be seen with mortal eye. They are too impalpable to impress the retina, but easily fix themselves on the plate. This, we presume, is on the homoeopathic principle, that the more a thing is diluted the stronger it grows.

The latest manifestation of lunacy is a spiritualistic postoffice, established by a fellow named Flint, in New York. Letters from lunatics in the flesh directed to spirits, in heaven or hell as the case may be are forwarded to Mr. Flint's Postoffice in New York, and he sends them by express, to their destination, and receives the answer. The postage is rather binding, being two dollars per letter; but it must be remembered that the department is new, and expenses heavy. By and by a movement will probably be made in the direction of cheap postage, as the facilities for intercommunication between the celestial, infernal and terrestrial kingdoms are increased.

Certain mild lunatics in Cleveland having heard of this heavenly postal arrangement wrote a letter to the spirit of Mrs. Hannah Putnam, who died about three years ago, to ascertain if she was really dead when they buried her, or if she had been buried alive. To their inexpressible horror the following answer was returned though Mr. Flint's postoffice:

"SPIRIT SPHERE.

"MY DEAR, DEAR FRIENDS—O, how glad I am that you have called me to a channel through which I soon will be able to communicate to you all fully and freely. O, I have so much to tell you all! I want to tell you that my spirit was in the body when it was buried, and how I struggled to get out of it! That body is turned around in the coffin!

"Thank our heavenly Father I am now free from the material body. O what a glorious change, a blessed revealment and fulfillment of wishes. I am happy and would not live on the cold earth again. O your dear letter has drawn me to earth again, and to you. I soon will be able to write more fully; then I will tell you all. Give my deep love to all dear friends. Tell them there is a life beyond the grave, where we will all one day meet.

"O do call for me again; I have so much to say. Must go now. Good bye. HANNAH ANN."

The close of the letter excited some comment among the scoffers, who were puzzled to conjecture why the spirit of Mrs. Putnam should "go" just at the most interesting crisis of her spirit life, and where she had to "go." But the mild lunatics were easily satisfied, and insisted on having the body disinterred, which was done. Of course the body was found all right, and the spirit of Mrs. Putnam was convicted of willful and malicious lying. But what amount of evidence would be sufficient to convince a spiritual lunatic? The process of decomposition had caused the head to droop a little on the left side, and this was deemed sufficient evidence of the truth of the communication, and the credulous relatives of Mrs. Putnam are firmly convinced that she was buried alive.—[Indianapolis Evening Journal.

DO BRUTES TALK TO EACH OTHER.

A writer in Old and New gathers many facts to show that the lower animals, especially our dogs and birds, have a degree of intelligence and an ability of talking together for which most people do not give them credit. His article is entitled "The Language of Brutes," and he certainly does present many proofs to show that there is such a language, and that it serves to enable the lower animals to confabulate to their entire satisfaction. Here are some of his curious facts:

Among several species of animals there are occasional assemblies which in their proceedings are suggestive of courts of justice; and therefore this name has been given to them. These courts supply some very curious illustrations of our present subject. The most regular and notable of these assembles take place among a species of crow termed the *corvus cornix*. It is said that deputations come from distant quarters, and that, until the conversation is complete, no business is transacted, the first comers waiting the arrival of the others even for a day or two. A particular field or hill, befitting the importance of the occasion, is selected; and when all the deputies have made their appearance the court opens. There appear to be criminals at the bar; but what laws of their community have been broken, or what crimes committed, it would be difficult to determine. The charges appear to be made, and the evidence given, not individually, but collectively, in a general croaking and clamor. The witnesses seem to be at the same time judges, lawyers, jurors, and sheriffs; for no sooner is the clamor against the prisoners over than the whole court fall upon the prisoners at the bar and beat them to death. This accomplished, the court adjourns, and they all disperse quietly to their homes.

The sparrows also have courts which they conduct in a similar manner, and in which it is conjectured that some sentry is punished for delinquency.

Margrave gives a singular account of the assemblies of the Ouarine monkeys which he had frequently witnessed. They assemble in the woods, and one of them, taking the highest place in a tree, makes a signal with his hand for the rest to sit round. As soon as he sees them placed, he begins his discourse in a loud and precipitate voice and the rest observe a profound silence. When he has finished his speech, he makes a sign with his hand for the rest to reply, at which they all raise their voices together, until by another signal they are enjoined to be silent. Before the assembly breaks up there may be repetitions of these scenes.

Very many gregarious birds appoint sentinels, who keep a very strict watch while the rest of the flock gather food, or disport themselves at their leisure. Everybody has seen the crow-sentinel perched upon the top of some tree, where he keeps a sharp look-out, and gives the signal of alarm upon the approach of danger, at which the whole flock instantly take flight. Not only from the birds of the air and the beasts of the field do we derive our illustrations of the fact that brutes communicate with each other; we may find them in the depths of the sea; for it is said that when the harpoon strikes a whale, the whole shoal, though widely dispersed, are made aware of the presence of an enemy.

Whether brutes succeed any better in understanding what we say to them, than they do in communicating their desires and sentiments to us, it would be difficult to determine. For the most part they address us, and reply to what we say to them, by their meaning when they address us with their voices; and so also some of the higher animals quite readily understand what we say to them when we speak of matters which they feel particularly interested in. It is not worth while for us to talk of political questions to our dog, or to say anything to him of a transcendental nature; for, although he is a very clever fellow, he would pay very little attention to what we might say, and, in fact, would not understand a word of it at all. But we speak to him about his dinner, or about going to the woods with us to hunt squirrels, and he very emphatically signifies to us that he understands quite well what we are saying. He has a practical turn of mind, and will have nothing to do with any of the sciences; and of all the arts he cares only for that of living well, and enjoying himself. In regard to this he is always ready to hear anything to his advantage.

Some dogs show a remarkable sensitiveness about being made the subject of conversation; and in illustration of this we have an anecdote which Sir Walter Scott told of his dog Camp, who was a very wise dog, and had a wonderful faculty for comprehending what was said about himself. He had been taught to understand a great many words, insomuch that his master felt very positive, from the progress his dog had made in language, that the communication between the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp was very indiscreet one day, however, and bit the baker who was bringing bread to the family. "I beat him," said Sir Walter, "and explained the enormity of his offence; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said, 'The baker was well paid,' or 'The baker was not hurt after all,' Camp came forth from his hiding-place, capered and barked and rejoiced." How far the extreme sensitiveness Camp had in regard to this offence of his was due to the explanation he had received of its enormity, it is impossible to say; though it may be safe enough to conjecture that the mention of the baker produced an unpleasant sensation in the nerves of his skin, rather than any pricking of his conscience.

But every dog has his day, and Camp grew aged and infirm. "When he was unable, toward the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback," said his illustrious master, "he used to watch for my return, and the servant would tell him his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor; and, although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go up the hill, or at the back to go down to the moorside. He certainly had a singular knowledge of spoken language."

It is quite likely that the dog catches the meaning of what it is said to him somewhat from the expression of the speaker's face or from the tone in which the words are spoken. When we speak to our dog we often see him watch our contenance with the utmost earnestness, apparently for the purpose of discovering our meaning; and, without speaking to him at all, we see that he comprehends very often the meaning of the very slightest and most simple modifications of the expression of our face. There is every reason to apprehend that the dog, as well as most animals of the higher orders, instinctively understands something of the meaning of all the natural signs we employ—our motions, gestures, and looks—just as they understand them when they are employed by their own species. Still it is evident enough that they come to attach some definite meaning to particular words. The horse and the ox understand what the driver says to them, the shepherd makes himself understood by his sheep, and Bougeant declares that the cows understand all the milkmaid says when she talks to them.

All comprehend words much more readily when spoken by a voice they are accustomed to hear, than when spoken by a strange voice; and if we speak to them in another language, they apprehend at first very little of what the new words they hear signify; but after a while they come to understand them, and to act in obedience to them. Words or voices which they have once been accustomed to hear, they sometimes recognize even after an interval of years. The poet Campbell tells the legend of a parrot which was brought when young from the Spanish Main to the cold climate of England, where he lived and chattered many a day till he had grown gray with age.

> "At last, when, blind and seeming dumb,
> He scolded, laughed, and spoke no more,
> A Spanish stranger chanced to come
> To Mulla's shore.
>
> He hailed the bird in Spanish speech:
> In Spanish speech the bird replied,
> Flapped round the cage with joyous screech,
> Dropped down and died."

"PEANUTS."

A Pen Picture by the Fat Contributor.

[From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle.]

I "interviewed" a train-boy coming down and obtained some valuable information concerning the peculiarities of his arduous profession. Everybody who travels understands what a train-boy is. "Peanuts" is the cognomen by which he is known to railroad men. He has a way of bringing himself and his wares into notice, and is not easily evaded. He is the particular horror of some folks, the annoyance of others, and the amusement of a few, just as we are disposed to look at people with whom we are thrown in contact. He caters to the tastes of his customers, whether they want peanuts or poetry, fiction or figs, and, if their condition demands an application of prize candy, he is ready with that.

A shrewd judge of human nature is "Peanuts," and he rarely makes a mistake on a passenger, so, if he reserves the higher class literature for other passengers and drops a blood-and-thunder romance or a comic almanac into your lap, you may as well accept at once the round he has assigned you on the intellectual ladder and roost there.

The particular "Peanuts" whom I interviewed the other day has been in the business about eight years, and unites natural shrewdness with a long and varied experience in struggling with the railroad passenger. I don't claim the credit of having picked up "Peanuts," for "Peanuts," in reality, picked up me. I stepped into the forward car to smoke a cigar after breakfast, and "Peanuts," who was awaiting the return of the passengers from the dining-hall with a tempting array of prize candy, apples, cigars, and cheap literature, opened conversation and drew out numerous particulars regarding my destination and business, almost before I knew it. It then occurred to me to interview "Peanuts," and, as he proved communicative, this was no difficult thing to do. The interview ran about as follows:

Question—"How long have you been a train boy?"

Peanuts—"About eight years."

Question—"What were you doing before you went into this business?"

Peanuts—"I was in Prof. DeHan's Commercial College. Smart man, DeHan is. He takes a boy right out of the cornfield and makes a first-class book-keeper of him in six weeks."

Q.—"What is the most you have made at it?"

Peanuts—"I have made as high as three hundred dollars a month running out of Chicago. Can't make as much on this line. The Chicago roads are the best in this country for our business, three to one."

Q.—"What kind of books do you sell most of?"

Peanuts—"Works of fiction. Scientific books sell pretty well—'Winchell's Vestiges of Creation,' for instance—that is a sensation book, however."

Q.—"What novelist is the favorite?"

Peanuts—"Mrs. Stowe; sell more of her books than those of any other writer. Tennyson is the favorite poet. Don't sell many of Dickens' or Thackeray's novels. Charles Reade is very popular; so is Holmes. Mark Twain has sold well, and Billings; both fallen off. Ward isn't touched any more."

Q.—"What books do you make most profit on?"

Peanuts—"High-priced books. I never offer a cheap book to a man who looks as though he had intelligence. A man of reading, who knows what a book is, is flattered a little to have me lay my most select authors before him, don't you see?—and ten chances to one he will buy a book of me whether he wants it or not, in order to confirm my judgment of him. I tell you, every man has his weak spot."

Q.—"What magazines sell the best?"

Peanuts—"Harper's Monthly; Scribner's next. Sell two of Harper's to one of any other. Galaxy and Old and New sell moderately. I tell you what, I've sold a heap of this 'Expose of Masonry,' full of pictures of coffins, skulls and hobgoblins. The pictures sell it. Small cuts are of no account to sell a book. They must be full-page pictures."

Q.—"Cigar trade good?"

Peanuts—"It don't amount to much. We smoke more of them ourselves than we sell. Fruit sells well in season. I have sold as high as fifty dollars' worth of California pears in one day. But that was on the Chicago and Milwaukee road."

Q.—"Who are your best customers?"

Peanuts—"People who travel a good deal. Take men and women who don't ride on the railroad very often, and they havn't time to read, they are so busy looking; and they bring their own cakes and apples. Public men are good customers, as a general thing. I have traded with about all the public men in the country."

Q.—"Whom did you find the most liberal?"

Peanuts—"Brick Pomeroy was the most liberal man I ever had. He would buy everything. I sold him thirty-two dollars' worth on one trip. Frank Blair is the worst customer among them public fellers. I've had him ten times, and never sold him a cents' worth. The other boys say the same thing."

Q.—"How do you know?"

Peanuts—"Why, when we get together we compare notes. 'Who did you have to-day, Bill?' I says. 'Frank Blair,' says Bill, 'and he wasn't worth the price of a yesterday's paper. Who did you have?' Then I says 'I had Carl Schurz,' for instance, 'and he brought me in four dollars and a half,' so you can see we get these fellows down pretty close."

Q.—"What other celebrities have you had?"

Peanuts—"Well, there is Ben. Butler. Had him and Banks together one day. Butler is liberal, so is Banks. Banks bought five dollars' worth of prize candy. I sold Parepa Rosa thirteen dollars' worth of prize candy over between Milwaukee and Chicago. Oh, they will all buy it (this with a wink). Olive Logan looks at all the books, but don't buy any. Cady Stanton buys fruit. Gough invests in one newspaper, which does him all day. Lingard and Dunning buy candy liberally. Greeley will buy all the daily papers. Josh Billings inquires if I have got the New York Weekly. He wants to see if his last article is in, I suppose. Governor Butler, of Nebraska, now impeached, was with me once. He bought all the books I had on political economy. He advised me to save my money and invest it in Nebraska land."

Q.—"How about the Prize Candy?"

Peanuts (looking carefully around to see that he wasn't overheard)—"The biggest thing out. I have sold a hundred dollars' worth on one train. No doubt five million dollars' worth has been sold on the railroads. Prize Candy is ahead of all other works of *fiction*."

Q.—"How do you manage it?"

Peanuts—"Well, I'll tell you. I go into a car and talk in a general way to all the passengers. I don't single out one man and talk direct to him, for if I did he would think I had picked him out for a sucker, and he would be on his guard at once. A crowd will believe almost anything if you talk it to them in apparent seriousness. When I tell them this candy will cure cross-eyed babies, and is equal to shoe-string syrup for the whooping-cough, at least half of them believe it. I get 'em when I offer to bet $100 to $10 (money in hand) that one-half of the packages have $2 50 gold pieces in them; or when I offer to give back the money in case all the packages are sold and a big prize isn't found."

Q.—"Don't you ever get caught?"

Peanuts—"Why, no. You see, if all are sold except one, I won't sell that; but I say, laughingly, 'Gentlemen, the game is closed; I have my chance of one draw;' and then I draw out. It is curious how much the public will stand."

"Yes," I said, musingly, "the public will stand a great deal."

"You're right," replied Peanuts, with a wink; "you know how it is yourself" (moving down the aisle with his basket). "Here's your prize candy, gentlemen; make an old man of eighty feel like a lad of eighteen. A prize in every box. Who'll have the next package?"

A PERILOUS TRADE.

How They Break Horses in Texas.

Those who have never visited the regions where wild horses are caught or reared have but little idea how the untamed steed of the prairie is rendered tractable and useful. At the present day in Texas the herds of mustangs that formerly ranged over its vast prairies have become almost extinct in the settled portions, and confine themselves to the extreme western counties. In their place are horses mostly crossed with American stock, which are in a state of semi-wildness—that is, they roam at will until certain seasons of the year, when all such as can be caught are driven in herds to huge pens constructed for the purpose, to be branded and marked, after which most of them are let loose to roam at will again.

When the owner of a portion of a herd desires to break any of his young horses, he proceeds in this wise: The first movement is to lasso the horse selected by the head and forefeet and throw him to the earth; then a kind of halter, called a "bosal," is put on his head, both to serve as a bridle and to take the animal by it, being much more effectual than a halter or bridle in checking his frantic efforts to liberate himself. He is either tied up closely all night or staked, at the will of the owner. The next morning the sport begins.

All horse or stock raisers have one or more vaqueros, whom they employ for the special purpose of breaking and riding wild and refractory horses. These go out, followed by all the members of the family, and proceed to overhaul their saddles and see that there is no defect in the "rigging." When they are satisfied that all is secure, they lead, or rather drag, forward the steed. He is alternately led, dragged, and whipped forward, until he reaches the point where he is to be saddled.

A leather strap attached to the bosal is then pulled over his eyes, and a saddle blanket is dropped gently on his back; but very seldom remains after the first trial, as he will almost invariably shake it off. After one or two more trials, however, he submits to both blanket and saddle. The latter is strapped on tightly with two girths, fore and flank, strapped so tightly that one unaccustomed to the sight would think that it was intended to cut the animal in two. The rider now adjusts the stake-rope into reins by tying it securely to the bosal, leaving a long end by which to hold on, in the event the horse should succeed in throwing him.

Everything is now ready for the mount. The rider adorns his heels with a huge pair of spurs, stands directly facing the horse, abreast, or a little forward of the shoulder, seize the under part of the bosal with his left hand, pulls his horse's head round near him to prevent being kicked, takes the stirrup in his right hand toward him, places his foot in it firmly. Grasping the pommel, he now gives the saddle a shake or two, makes one or two feints at mounting, to see how his horseship will take it, and then suddenly springs, seating himself securely in the saddle.

The blinds, of course, are still over the eyes of the horse, and, as a general thing, he stands with his neck stretched out and his head partly down, a perfect picture of awkwardness. The rider is at his ease, and adjusts himself and everything about him with the greatest care, as he knows there is warm work before him. When ready for the start he reaches gently forward and slips off the blinds. Naturally the horse is rather astonished, and at first refuses to move. A sharp application of the whip and spur, however, induces him to change his mind. He takes timidly one or two awkward steps, then suddenly doubling himself up until he resembles a camel, and throwing his head down before his fore feet, he begins a series of pitches, which consists in jumping as high and as far as he can, coming down stiff-legged.

Those who have accomplished the extraordinary feat of going down a flight of stairs at one step can form some faint idea how it feels to sit on the back of a pitching horse.

Some of the more vicious will lie down when the saddle is buckled on, and it requires a tremendous amount of whipping to get them started; some will rear and fall backward, occasionally killing their riders; some will pitch straight ahead for quite a distance; while others will pitch straight for a few jumps, and then, as the Texans say, "swap ends so quick that it makes your head swim."

Fortunately, they soon tire of such violent exercise, being wholly unaccustomed to saddle or weight on their backs, and break completely in a few hours. The saddles are then taken off, and they are reserved for another trial the next morning.

The exercise is continued for a week or more, according to the nature of the horse, when it is pronounced gentle and tractable for a good rider, but woe to the unsuspecting greenhorn that is tempted to place himself on his back.

A few of the horses are naturally gentle-natured, and never, unless frightened in breaking, attempt to cut up at all. Those who love the horse, and desire to see him roaming at will in his beauty and symmetry, with glossy hide and flowing mane and tail should go to the pasture.

☞ "We understand," says the Golden Age, "that old Mr. Bennett, the founder of the Herald, has so greatly failed in health and strength that he now takes almost no interest in anything, and is gliding gently into helplessness and second childhood. For months past we have noticed an unusual reticence concerning him by the press at large. He has ceased to be sneered at and abused. His name still stands at the head of the great newspaper which he called into life and power, but his contemporaries, who, for so many years, gave him a daily blow, now refrain from kicking the sick lion. Old age and weakness thus come not unattended with compensation after all." It is known that since Mr. Bennett retired from active business, his occupation has been wholly devotional. We trust that Mr. Tilton does not regard this as a form of rapid decay and indicative of a loss of intellectual vigor.

☞ According to the British Medical Journal, Lady Mordaunt is really insane, and a certificate to this effect authorizing her renewed detention in an asylum has been signed by the late president of the Royal College of Physicians and another doctor.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market for the week past has shown considerable activity, with a very strong demand from redryers and shippers, while cutters and manufacturers, awaiting the tax question, are buying only as their necessities compel. The stock of old tobacco is diminishing steadily, and in view of the fact that the supply in the country, not yet sent forward, is very light, prices are steadily advancing, the advance during the week being fully 25c on lugs and leaf of merchantable sorts. The new leaf is not coming up to the promise held out early in the season, the quality not being so good as some of the samples forwarded early in the season; consequently prices of the new are weak and considerably lower than for old. The range of the market for both new and old at the close is as follows:

	OLD. Light.	OLD. Heavy.	NEW. Range.
Trash	....@....	....@....	$6 00@ 6 50
Planters' com. lugs	$7 50@ 8 25	$7 50@ 8 25	7 00@ 7 50
Planters' good lugs	8 00@ 8 25	8 00@ 8 25	7 50@ 8 25
Com'n sound leaf.	8 50@ 9 00	8 50@ 9 00	8 25@ 9 00
Med'm sound leaf.	9 00@10 75	9 00@10 75	9 00@10 00
Good sound leaf.	12 25@14 25	11 25@13 25	....@....
Med. cutting leaf.	12 25@16 25	12 25@16 25	....@....
Good to fine ct'g lf	18 25@26 25	....@....	....@....
Choice cutting leaf	28 75@30 75	....@....	....@....
Brig't wrap's nom.	30 25@40 25	....@....	....@....

The sales of the week have been considerably in excess of last week, footing up 447, as against 359; an increase of 88 hhds; for the month, 609, and for the year to date, 1,804, as in the following table:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Louisville	85	115	414
Ninth-street	64	99	390
Farmers'	115	150	362
Pickett	75	108	298
Planters'	57	72	215
Boone	41	55	78
Kentucky	10	10	47
Total	447	609	1,804
Dec. 10, 1870	385	..	1,827

The sales to-day at six of the warehouses foot up 56 hhds, as per statements below:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 14 hhds Henderson county leaf at $8 50 to $12; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $10 50; 2 hhds Christian county lugs at $7 and $7 50; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs at $6 90 and $7 20; 3 hhds Shelby county lugs at $8 10, 7 10, 7 80; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $6 80.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Tennessee new lugs at $7 35; 1 hhd Tennessee new leaf at $8 10; 1 hhd Graves county old leaf at $13 75; 1 hhd Henry county new lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Marion county new lugs at $7; 1 hhd Marion county new lugs at $8 90.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs and leaf at $8 50 and 8 40; 2 hhds Green county lugs and leaf at $8 60 and 7 70; 2 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $8 40 and $8 80.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 1 hhd Green county leaf at $10; 3 hhds Green county common leaf at $8 80, 8 50, 7 80; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $9 40; 2 hhds Trimble county trash at $6 70, 7 60; 3 hhds Grayson county lugs at $7 10, 6 70; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6 55.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $9 60; 3 hhds Hart county lugs, $7 80, 6 70, 6 40; 1 hhd Warren county low leaf, 7 90; 1 hhd Warren county lugs, 7; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf, 8 60; 1 hhd Henry county leaf, 8 90.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Christian county new leaf at $10 75; 1 hhd Marion county new lugs at 7 60; 1 hhd Larue county new lugs at 7 90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; middling uplands 19⅝c. Flour, the market is steady with moderate demand; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 75@6; common to good extra $6 30@6 55; good to choice do $6 55@7 25; white wheat extra $7 30@7 50; extra Ohio $6 50@7 30; St. Louis $6 80@9 25. Rye flour, the market is firmer at $4 50@5 30. Cornmeal, the market is quiet. Whisky, the market is firm at $1 01. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 19,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 52@1 53; winter red Western $1 58@1 60; amber $1 62@1 65; white $1 65@1 75. Rye, the market is quiet; buyers of Western at 90c and sellers at 92@93c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Malt, the market is quiet; Western $1. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 25,000 bushels; old Western mixed afloat 79@80½c; new Western mixed 76@78c. Oats, the market is heavy; receipts 17,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 56@57c; Western in store 54½c. Hay is in fair request; shipping $1 30 and retail lots $1 40@1 70. Hops are firm. Leather is firm; South American 26@29c and Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool, the market is active and firm; extra Ohio 65c; unwashed 49c; pulled 52½@65c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 17¾@20c. Sugar, the market is quiet; fair to good refining 9¾@9⅞c; Cuba 9@9⅞c. Molasses, the market is quiet; New Orleans 44@85c. Rice, the market is quiet at 8½@9c. Petroleum, the market is firm; crude 13½@13⅝c, and refined 23⅝c. Spirits turpentine is dull at 65c. Pork, the demand is fair and market firm; mess $13 50; prime mess $11; mess, seller January $14 75; seller March $15. Beef, the market is steady; plain mess $9@11; extra $11@13. Beef hams $24. Dressed hogs 5⅞@6c. Tierce beef is dull; prime mess $16@17; India mess $19@20. Cut Meats are dull; shoulders 5⅞c; hams 9@11c. Middles are quiet; long clear 7⅛c; short ribs 7⅛@7⅜c; Cumberland cut 7c; short clear 8c. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm; No 1 prime steam 9@9⅛c, and kettle rendered 9⅝c; seller December 9⅛c; seller January 9⅛c; seller February 10c; seller March 10⅛c. Butter, the market is steady; Western 11@25c; State 22@32c. Cheese, the market is dull at 11@14c.

Metals—Manufactured Copper is firmer. Ingot copper, Lake Superior is active and higher at 23½@25½c. Pig iron, Scotch is dull at $33@38; American $34@37. Bar iron, refined English and American $86. Sheet iron, Russia is quiet at 17½@18c gold. Nails are steady; cut $4 65, clinch $6 15@6 65 and horse-shoe 19@38c.

DRY GOODS—Business is generally quiet and confined chiefly to the local trade. Prices are steady, and it is expected that higher rates will prevail when the spring trade opens. Woolens will command better prices in consequence of the high rates asked for the raw material. Printing cloths are scarce and firm at 7⅛c. Prints are in light supply for the season and all desirable fancy makes are held firmly at 11½c. Heavy brown sheetings are in limited request but firm at 12½@13c; New York Mills muslins 21c; Fruit of the Loom 17c; Gold Medal 14c; Green G 11½c; Glasgow ginghams 14c. Scarfs and Nubias are in good demand.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Flour, the demand is light but holders are firm, and the demand, as usual, is for low extras and superfines on Southern account. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 1 spring $1 26; No 2 spring $1 20¾; No 3 spring $1 12½; rejected $1 06; No 2 spring, seller the last half of December $1 21⅛; seller January $1 22½; seller February $1 24⅛@1 25. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced; No 2 mixed 42½@42⅝c; rejected 40@40¼c; seller January 43c; seller February 43⅝@44c; seller March 43⅞c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No 2 32⅝c; rejected 31@31½c; seller January 33½@33⅝c; seller February 34c; seller March 35½@36c; seller May 38⅝@38½c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; No 2 spring 63@63½c; No 3 spring 54c; rejected 44@45c; seller January 64½c. Pork, the demand is good at full prices; mess $13 05; seller January $13 25@13 30; seller February $13 55@13 65; seller March $13 87½@13 90; seller April $14 20. Lard, the market is fair and market firm at 8½@8 55-100c; seller January 8 70-100@8¾c; seller February 9c; seller March 9⅛c. Green meats, in salt 10 to 20 days; shoulders 4½c; short ribs 5⅞@6c; short clear 6¼c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at $3 85@4 for common to fair live; $4 05@4 15 for good to choice. Dressed hogs $4 60@4 85. Beef products are unchanged. Whisky 92c; at the close 91½c was offered. Exchange, sight drafts on New York at par to 1-10 premium. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 103,000 bushels corn, 24,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels barley, 12,000 bushels rye, 24,000 head hogs. Shipments: 5,000 barrels of flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels barley, 11,000 bushels rye, 2,000 head hogs. The Board of Trade will, on Monday, move into their new quarters.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is firm at 18c. Flour, the market is firm; choice fall superfine $5 75; extra $5 90@6 10; double extra $6 45@6 62½. Wheat, the market is firmer and prices are higher; No 2 spring $1 32@1 34, according to location; No 3 red $1 50; No 2 do $1 57. Corn, the market is slow; mixed on the track 43@44½c; do sacked 53c. Oats, the market is dull; mixed on track 37@37½c; do sacked 39@40c. Rye, the market is quiet at 74@76c. Whisky, the market is firm at 90c, and is held higher. Mess pork, there is more doing; $13 cash and $13 75 for seller February. Dry-salted meats are firm; round lots of loose shoulders and clear rib sides, delivered at St. Joseph, Mo., at 4@5⅛c; sales of jobbing lots here of shoulders at 5⅛c; clear ribs at 6⅛c; clear sides at 6⅜c. Bacon, the market is unchanged; shoulders 7⅛@7⅜c; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear sides 7⅜c. Lard, the market is firm at 8⅛c. Hogs, the market is quiet and prices are ranging at $3 75@4 20; the bulk of the sales were at $4@4 10; packed to date, estimated, 152,000 head; same time last year 78,567 head. Cattle, the market is unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 15,000 bushels of wheat, 28,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 2,000 bushels rye, 7,199 head hogs, 355 head cattle.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; low middling 18¾c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; family $6 60@6 75. Wheat is scarce and firm at $1 45@1 48. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 47@49c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 77@80c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 36@40c. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 75@85c. Groceries and Oils are unchanged. Mess pork, the demand is fair and market firm at $13 50 cash; $13 75@14 seller January and February. Lard, the market is steady with a moderate demand; prime steam 8⅞c and kettle rendered 9c. Bulk meats, the demand is light, but holders are firm; shoulders 5@5⅛c; clear rib 6@6⅛c; clear sides 6⅛@6⅜c, the outside rates when fully cured, but there is little demand either for present or future delivery. Bacon is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs, the market is steady with a moderate demand for good extra, but dull and unchanged for light; whole range of prices $4 25 to $4 50; receipts 10,900 head. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 92c.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; low middling 17¾@18c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; extra family $7 50@8. Grain, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged in every respect. Cornmeal 55@60c. Bacon is scarce and firm; clear sides 8¾c; hams 12½c; sugar-cured 14@14½c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 7c. Lard, prime steam 9c; kettle rendered 9½c. Hogs, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $4@4 35; extra lots $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Flour, the demand is fair, market firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extras $7 25@8 25; Indiana and Ohio $7@7 75. Wheat, the market is quiet; State and Western red $1 57@1 60; amber $1 60@1 61; white $1 65@1 70. Rye sold at 98c. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; old yellow 80@82c; new 70@73c; old mixed Western 78c; new 76c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; white 54@55c; black 50c. Petroleum, crude 16¼c and refined 23¼@22½c. Whisky is firm at $1.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 18¾c; receipts for the past day 2,500 bales; shipments 1,285 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 50@9. Corn 73@75c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 50c. Hay, the market is easier at $27@31. Bran, the market is quiet at $27. Bulk meats, the market is quiet; shoulders 5¼@5⅜c; sides 7@7⅜c. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are drooping; shoulders 7⅛@7⅜c; sides 8@8⅜c. Lard 9½@10½c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 58. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; Western 69@70c. Oats, the market is quiet at 50@53c. Provisions are quiet and unchanged. Butter, the market is strong; Western rolls 24@26c; good to prime 20@24c. Whisky $1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 4,000 bushels of red at $1 32½. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; ear 38c; shelled 44@45c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 40c. Hogs $4 15@4 35; receipts 3,000 head.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is firmer at 78@80c. Mess pork is dull at $14 50. Bacon is dull at 7¾c all round. All other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 118¾c; sight drafts ⅜@¾ discount. Gold 110.

☞ Once a conductor on an Eastern railroad noticed that one old gentleman, who traveled over the line almost every day, never had a ticket, but always paid his fare and the ten cents extra. One day he asked the passenger why he paid the money to the conductor, and not to the ticket agent. "Because," said the passenger, "I had a quarrel with the company last year, and I vowed that they should never have a cent of my money."

☞ The French manufacturers are suffering for their precipitancy. In the heat of the war they declared they would never execute orders for Germans. Latterly they have, as usual, sent their commercial travelers into Germany, and they find that the articles which they formerly imported from France are now produced in Germany in equal elegance and not inferior quality.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1871.

The Courier-Journal on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

Messrs. Riley & Sargent will hereafter have charge of the news-agency on this road, and will deliver the COURIER-JOURNAL promptly and regularly to all persons on the line of the road wishing it, and will sell it to passengers on the trains at five cents per copy.

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE October warrants will be paid to-morrow at the city treasury.

A YOUNG girl had a finger badly crushed at the Eclipse woolen-mills yesterday.

TWO DRUNKEN men named James Parks and John Russell were taken to jail yesterday by Officer Curtis.

THE Circuit Court was yesterday occupied listening to the arguments of counsel in the case of Nelson Crull, charged with the murder of Michael Carroll.

THE fair for the benefit of the orphans of St. Vincent's Asylum will commence at the Central Skating Rink to-morrow night and continue during the week.

LAWRENCE BOHANNAN, drunk and disorderly, and Richard Kokennaut, for disorderly conduct in breaking in a woman's door up town, were locked up in Clay-street station last night.

BEARGRASS creek was thronged last night with skaters of both sexes. It is suggested that it would be rare sport for the fat men to organize a club of skatists, 200-pounders and upwards, and hold a grand skating tournament on the ponds.

GEORGE SHAW, assault and battery on John Stockhord; James H. Redman, assault and battery on an unknown individual, and George Armstrong, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were registered at First-street station-house last night.

A COAL-SHED attached to a residence on Broadway, above Fourteenth street, took fire yesterday evening, in consequence of which the alarm was turned in and the engines were called out. The blaze was extinguished by the family with a few buckets of water. The damage was very slight.

THREE mutes, from as many different climes, met at a saloon on the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets last night, and celebrated the singular occurrence by taking a social drink, one taking mineral water, another sarsaparilla-pop, and the third one slaking his thirst with a glass of ale.

TWO stout-looking men, middle-aged, rather poorly clad and claiming to have recently arrived from Cincinnati, have been wandering about the streets for the last two or three nights, begging passers-by for "a few cents to buy some thing to eat," and saying that they are strangers, out of money and employment.

THE Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Louisville Daily Ledger has consummated a contract with the COURIER-JOURNAL, the controller of the Western Associated Press dispatches in Louisville, for the use of their dispatches, and will shortly be changed from a morning to an evening paper."

AN old German woman living on Marshall street, between Hancock and Jackson, became terribly frightened last night at the sight of a coal oil lamp burning in another part of the house, occupied by negroes, and went running to Clay-street station-house almost breathless with alarm, after a policeman to go and make her neighbors put out the light for fear they would burn up the house.

WE have seen a useful invention, patented by George Brown, a colored man of this city, which reflects much credit upon his ingenuity. It is a match box, which possesses many advantages recommending it to general use, and which will probably eventually make it a necessity in households. George is well known as the steward of the Louisville Club, and his friends will be glad to see him make his venture successful.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. C. Bailey, of the Greenville, S. C., Enterprise, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. H. Bidwell, of New York, editor of the Eclectic Magazine, is in the city.

Mrs. Maria Hackett, wife of Councilman Thos. Hackett, died at her husband's residence yesterday morning, in the thirty-third year of her age.

Dr. A. Given, of West Jefferson street, has just recovered from a long and painful spell of typhoid fever. He is still feeble, but attending to professional calls.

Gen. H. Neill and family, and J. H. Chapman and lady, Galveston; Dr. R. H. Keshlhofer, St. Louis; and W. J. Crosby, of the Cincinnati Commercial, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Louisville Medical Society.

A most interesting affair occurred at the Medical University of Louisville last night. It was the revival and reorganization of the old "Louisville Medical Society" connected with the university, after a lapse of fifteen years. Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., who was President of the old society, called the meeting and presided over it. The old constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: Dr. D. W. Yandell, President; Dr. D. K. Green, Vice President; J. H. Leslie, secretary; C. T. Widney, corresponding secretary; J. H. Letcher, Jr., treasurer. The society hold weekly meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday night. Dr. L. P. Yandell resigned the chair to his successor in an appropriate farewell address, and the newly-elected president accepted the position in an eloquent inaugural. By request of the society, Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., will deliver a lecture next Saturday night on "The Use of Mercury," to which the professors of the University have been invited, and the public also cordially invited to attend.

Galvanizing a Corpse.

Mr. Chrisman, of Wayne, yesterday revived in the Kentucky House of Representatives the proposition to sell out Kentucky to Cincinnati, under the guise of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad scheme. He asked leave to introduce the bill known last winter as the McKee bill, and our Frankfort letter this morning warns the people of the State that the friends of the measure are working like beavers to compass its passage. They have been industriously and ingeniously plotting and planning and combining all summer, and they will make a desperate effort to force the scheme during the present session of the Legislature. Failing in that, they threaten to call on the Federal Government to compel the stupid Kentuckians to find "shelter" for their trade from the "rapacity" of Louisville under the motherly and affectionate wing of Cincinnati. That would prove much the same kind of shelter that the lamb finds under the Osage orange hedge—it can get out sometimes, but not without leaving its wool behind.

United Sons of Erin.

On Wednesday night last the society of the United Sons of Erin held their annual meeting for the election of officers, and the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term: President, Jeremiah Cavanaugh; vice president, Dr. J. J. McDermott; second vice president, J. J. O'Boyle; recording secretary, M. Kain; financial secretary, William N. Collins; corresponding secretary, J. Lewis Brady; treasurer, Pat. Shea; steward of the upper district, E. J. White; steward of the lower district, John Connelly.

CITY BUSINESS.

Kentucky Library Tickets,

in quarters, halves and whole ones, for sale at W. Scott Glore's until December 16.

☞ The grandest ball of the season, under the supervision of Frank Beck, takes place on Tuesday night after Christmas, at Masonic Temple.

$550,000 in Greenbacks

to be distributed next Saturday. No postponement. All arrangements consummated for the drawing. Buy tickets in time.

☞ Be sure to call on Dr. Porter, at the United States Hotel, if you want to be cured of scrofula in any form you may chance to have it. He never fails to cure that and other diseases of a similar nature. Try him, and see for yourself.

Household Words.

Go to Julius Winter, corner Third and Market streets, to buy your new suit. You will find there the largest stock of clothing and goods in the place, to be made to order, in the city, and at prices to command your attention.

Henry C. Courtney

having purchased the interest of Mr. Thos. H. Hastings, in the firm of Hastings & Courtney, hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he will continue the Hat, Cap and Fur business at the old stand, No. 160 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and solicits their patronage.

Appropriate.

An appropriate and novel gift for Christmas would be one of Archer & Pancoast's celebrated slide chandeliers for libraries and sitting-rooms. Where one of these can not be used, a neat portable stand, with flexible tube, Argand burner, and porcelain shade, would be an acceptable present. Messrs. Magens & Co., No. 73 Third street, have a large and varied assortment of these goods, which they offer at low prices.

Down Go the Prices.

Kirtland & Blanchard will close to-morrow, Monday, Dec. 11th, to mark down their entire stock of men's, youths', and boys' clothing full 20 per cent. Their rapidly increasing business demands more room. They have therefore enlarged their establishment by the addition of store-room No. 121 Jefferson street, and design making improvements February 1st. To do this they have determined to reduce their stock (which is entirely new), and will therefore mark down their stock fully 20 per cent. They mean just what they say. Call and see for yourselves. Remember their number, 123 Fourth street.

City Election, Tuesday, December 5, 1871---Official.

WARDS.	City As'sr. Harris	Hughes	Treas. Wolford	Tax Rec. Rammers	Heine	Auditor. O'Neal	Redding	Chief of Fire Department. Curry	Paul	Hampton	Guy	Levi	Haines
1—1st precinct	69	149	89	86	108	81	144	27	189	..	6	61	.
2d precinct	158	41	186	227	8	108	65	24	86	2	9	247	1
3d precinct	238	102	294	335	0	296	37	47	27	7	86	216	1
2—1st precinct	227	31	258	245	13	226	27	51	17	17	9	210	1
2d precinct	150	70	208	215	4	178	29	15	28	10	8	171	1
3d precinct	96	27	119	120	1	111	8	1	20	1	..	104	..
3—1st precinct	147	49	161	180	..	164	40	53	34	..	17	162	3
2d precinct	288	61	342	363	5	247	76	7	55	6	21	299	4
3d precinct	152	43	174	195	14	116	60	16	76	3	2	145	4
4th precinct	139	21	141	158	..	127	11	22	59	..	4	113	3
4—1st precinct	125	22	147	147	..	150	31	11	45	..	86	104	..
2d precinct	163	27	190	177	45	150	54	9	45	..	5	231	..
3d precinct	152	70	198	204	..	101	122	8	71	..	5	194	3
4th precinct	117	19	167	126	..	110	20	10	61	8	18	118	2
5—1st precinct	195	53	231	242	..	186	120	28	148	1	62	194	5
2d precinct	161	40	208	218	..	106	133	10	84	2	36	246	1
3d precinct	193	57	245	253	3	103	168	23	74	1	6	197	4
6—1st precinct	101	109	167	168	1	116	199	9	49	1	56	164	4
2d precinct	117	71	178	174	3	74	116	8	63	2	4	166	2
3d precinct	49	75	91	98	2	106	58	5	13	1	63	106	1
7—1st precinct	541	41	549	549	..	499	77	25	9	1	1	568	1
2d precinct	100	42	142	136	2	49	97	14	14	5	4	124	..
3d precinct	34	58	89	78	5	84	44	6	3	..	1	83	2
8—1st precinct	53	40	70	82	2	91	38	63	8	1	53	57	1
2d precinct	273	77	276	282	..	174	149	73	60	1	42	245	1
3d precinct	106	158	197	198	2	76	178	33	20	..	12	236	5
9—1st precinct	127	54	135	139	..	168	110	34	22	7	20	276	4
2d precinct	88	40	107	77	..	114	150	19	108	6	28	141	..
3d precinct	186	93	163	139	..	96	138	62	78	3	44	190	5
4th precinct	76	96	136	160	..	144	35	36	34	1	41	89	5
10—1st precinct	218	41	267	283	4	298	36	37	35	48	90	228	7
2d precinct	210	57	254	254	6	167	90	11	20	9	25	246	21
3d precinct	294	83	309	228	..	292	106	19	134	27	85	311	11
4th precinct	134	58	154	143	..	147	39	17	28	8	65	118	13
11—1st precinct	194	54	234	243	..	294	44	38	42	8	94	223	7
2d precinct	108	49	138	149	..	106	58	29	24	10	9	146	5
3d precinct	141	39	164	161	3	86	91	18	30	4	20	144	..
4th precinct	294	65	333	352	..	289	62	31	80	1	46	253	6
5th precinct	40	119	134	161	2	135	8	1	15	3	36	123	1
12—1st precinct	28	19	46	73	2	24	25	2	3	14	13	24	..
2d precinct	140	67	193	190	..	195	44	10	6	30	20	211	1
3d precinct	47	62	98	106	..	54	58	30	14	5	1	70	2
4th precinct	64	96	154	162	..	95	69	8	71	3	2	115	..
	6635	2692	8191	8283	4	6478	3307	996	2007	[illegible]	1147	7719	143

FIRST WARD.

ALDERMAN.

	Minton.	Roberts.
First prec	202	81
Second prec	199	244
Third prec	136	250
Total	537	575

Roberts' majority, 38.

COUNCILMEN.

	Babb.	Gans.	Letterle.	Wahl.
First prec	178	192	85	94
Second prec	155	87	353	227
Third prec	119	158	273	188
Total	452	437	711	509

Letterle's majority over Wahl, 202; Wahl's majority over Babb, 57.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Waterman.	Duerson.
First prec	182	86
Second prec	93	232
Third prec	73	304
Total	348	622

Duerson's majority, 294.

SECOND WARD.

COUNCILMEN.

	Long.	Orrill.
First prec	255	161
Second prec	221	127
Third prec	127	94
Total	503	382

Long's majority, 121.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Murray. (No ppp.)
First prec	245
Second prec	200
Third prec	114
Total	559

THIRD WARD.

ALDERMAN.

	Dr. J. A Krack. (No opp.)
First prec	192
Second prec	290
Third prec	179
Fourth prec	136
Total	797

COUNCILMEN.

	German.	Campion.	Schupp.	Clifford.
First prec	143	58	13	209
Second prec	229	122	72	270
Third prec	129	98	116	139
Fourth prec	120	127	46	65
Total	421	405	247	683

Clifford's majority over German, 262; German's majority over Campion, 16.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Leber.	Eddy.
First prec	83	161
Second prec	231	175
Third prec	121	118
Fourth prec	105	80
Total	540	534

FOURTH WARD.

COUNCILMEN.

	Verhoeff.	McAteer.	Stockhoff.	Bernard.
First prec	116	173	52	38
Second prec	174	219	90	45
Third prec	181	148	24	173
Fourth prec	110	131	53	90
Total	583	671	219	349

McAteer's majority over Verhoeff, 88; Verhoeff's majority over Bernard, 234.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Gilpin.	Bell.
First prec	37	149
Second prec	149	119
Third prec	91	173
Fourth prec	78	110
Total	355	552

Bell's majority, 196.

FIFTH WARD.

ALDERMAN.

	Barret.	Cook.
First prec	231	203
Second prec	242	117
Third prec	212	98
Total	685	418

Barret's majority, 267.

COUNCILMEN.

	Jefferson.	Smith.	Kurfiss.	Bryan.	Hewett.
First prec	264	46	85	287	91
Second prec	236	16	169	129	119
Third prec	224	49	24	100	174
Total	724	111	278	516	384

Jefferson's majority over Bryan, 211; Bryan's majority over Hewett, 122.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Leachman. (No opp.)
First prec	237
Second prec	325
Third prec	283
Total	847

SIXTH WARD.

COUNCILMEN.

	Kaye.	Wehmhoff.	Griffin.
First prec	97	180	123
Second prec	142	146	183
Third prec	124	70	113
Total	363	396	419

Griffin's majority over Wehmhoff, 23; Wehmhoff's majority over Kaye, 33.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	B. F. Camp. (No opp.)
First prec	156
Second prec	173
Third prec	113
Total	142

SEVENTH WARD.

ALDERMAN.

	B. F. Guthrie. (No opp.)
First prec	546
Second prec	139
Third prec	88
Total	773

COUNCILMEN.

	Jacob.	Hamilton.
First prec	558	529
Second prec	157	146
Third prec	90	89
Total	805	764

Jacob's majority, 41.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Goodman. (No opp.)
First prec	517
Second prec	148
Third prec	90
Total	755

EIGHTH WARD.

COUNCILMEN.

	Whipps.	Shadburne.	Stone.	Tapp.
First prec	120	74	11	60
Second prec	296	244	59	64
Third prec	172	233	13	79
Total	588	551	83	203

Whipps' majority over Shadburne, 37; Shadburne's majority over Stone and Tapp, 265.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Scott.	Durrett.
First prec	107	64
Second prec	255	161
Third prec	193	158
Total	555	383

Scott's majority, 172.

NINTH WARD.

ALDERMAN.

	Gilbert. (No opp.)
First prec	159
Second prec	85
Third prec	162
Fourth prec	180
Total	586

COUNCILMEN.

	Coleman.	Ainslie.	Callahan.	Fuller.
First prec	229	244	104	37
Second prec	183	199	91	34
Third prec	173	210	215	107
Fourth prec	123	59	60	131
Total	708	512	470	309

Coleman's majority over Ainslie, 196; Ainslie's majority over Callahan, 42.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Yandell (No opp.)
First prec	90
Second prec	68
Third prec	199
Fourth prec	176
Total	533

TENTH WARD.

COUNCILMEN.

	Shaffer.	Leech.	Gibbs.
First prec	348	248	59
Second prec	217	214	131
Third prec	317	478	254
Fourth prec	103	187	145
Total	985	1,127	592

Leech's majority over Shaffer, 142; Shaffer's majority over Gibbs, 393.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Griffith.	Bright.
First prec	131	183
Second prec	200	114
Third prec	351	205
Fourth prec	78	148
Total	760	650

Griffith's majority over Bright, 110.

ELEVENTH WARD.

ALDERMAN.

	Gault.	Sheridan.
First prec	259	138
Second prec	167	47
Third prec	167	33
Fourth prec	319	55
Fifth prec	159	12
Total	1,071	285

Gault's majority, 786.

COUNCILMEN.

	O'Day.	Bourlier.	Baird.	Robinson.
First prec	329	257	63	97
Second prec	114	118	31	110
Third prec	82	121	25	122
Fourth prec	248	228	26	179
Fifth prec	135	104	40	51
Total	908	852	185	559

O'Day's majority over Bourlier, 56; Bourlier's majority over Robinson, 293.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Kinney.	Middleton.
First prec	115	273
Second prec	46	157
Third prec	73	105
Fourth prec	259	134
Fifth prec	127	39
Total	625	698

Middleton's majority, 73.

TWELFTH WARD.

COUNCILMEN.

	Hannon.	Murphy.	Ferguson.
First prec	51	12	42
Second prec	204	55	206
Third prec	49	19	106
Fourth prec	149	85	137
Total	453	171	491

Ferguson's majority over Hannon, 38; Hannon's majority over Murphy, 282.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

	Dorn. (No opp.)
First prec	56
Second prec	228
Third prec	103
Fourth prec	176
Total	553

THE CHURCHES.

Directory of Religious Worship for To-day.

Morning service commences at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock.

Portland-avenue Presbyterian church—Rev. J. D. Matthews, pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

Holy Communion is celebrated at 7 o'clock every Sunday morning at St. John's Episcopal church, on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Rev. Mr. Bruce, presiding elder, will preach to-day, morning and night, at the Methodist church on Market street. He occupies the place of Rev. Mr. Reiley.

Christian church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets—Rev. W. H. Hopson, M. D., pastor. Subject for morning discourse: Christian Warfare. Evening: The Weapons of Warfare.

Spiritualist lecture in Wedekind Hall, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, by Mrs. L. C. Smith. Morning subject: Our obligations to skeptics. Evening: The uses and abuses of modern Spiritualism.

German Reformed church, Hancock, between Madison and Chestnut—Rev. J. H. Klein, pastor. Subject for morning discourse: The divine power of the Gospel, working out its final issue in the salvation of the believer and in the condemnation of the unbeliever, Luke iii, 1-17.

Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and Green streets—Rev. S. R. Wilson, pastor. Morning text: 2 Corinthians, ix., 15—"Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift." Evening text: Revelation i, 1—"And He sent and signified it by His angel unto His servant, John."

Walnut-street Baptist church, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets—Rev. Wm. M. Pratt pastor *pro tem.* Subject for this morning's discourse: The weakness of Samson when the Lord departed from him; Judges, xvi., 20. Evening: Paul before Felix and Drusilla; Acts, xxiv., 24-27.

Baptist church, Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth—Rev. J. M. Weaver, pastor. Subject of morning discourse: The Lord's Supper. Evening text: Acts xiii, 38-39. A protracted meeting is still going on, and will continue till Christmas. Sixty additions have already been made.

Church of the Messiah, corner of York and Fourth streets—Rev. J. H. Heywood, pastor. Subject for morning discourse: The New Era of Love, Unity and Fellowship. Evening: The Liberal Christian View of Immortality; or the Reality, Beauty and Grandeur of Life in the Spiritual World.

Broadway, M. E. church South, Broadway, between Brook and Floyd—Rev. R. H. Rivers, pastor. Subject for morning discourse: Christ the Alpha and Omega; Rev. i, 11. Evening: Reasonableness of the Christian's hope; 1 Peter, iii, 15, "Be ready always to give a reason for the hope that is within you." Strangers specially invited.

Father Burks, of the Dominican Order, will lecture to-night at Weisiger Hall, on "The Ruins of Ireland, their Glories and Sorrows." Fifty cents is the price of admission. The entire net proceeds of the evening are to be appropriated to the Dominican church of this city. Father Burks is said to be one of the finest orators in the world.

St. John's Episcopal church, Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth—Rev. W. C. Butler, rector. Morning text: St. Matthew xi, 10; "For this is He of whom it is written, behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare the way before thee." Evening: Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven—a continuation of the lectures on the Lord's Prayer.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The Women's Christian Association and the Young Women's Boarding Home.

We publish in another column the second annual reports of the secretary and treasurer of this institution. The secretary's report is interesting and full in its details, and proves conclusively that the work is organized so as to do a great deal of good, if only sufficient means can be obtained to carry it on.

It will be seen from this report that the present house only accommodates eighteen boarders, and that their board per month (at the present low rate they are able to pay) only covers half the expenses. Now, a much larger number could be boarded at comparatively a trifling increase of cost, and their board would then cover the larger portion of the regular household expenses, enabling the managers not only to do much good in this direction, but also to give more attention to the pressing needs of the exclusively charitable part of the institution—the refuge department and the employment registry.

We hope this excellent report will be carefully read, and that those who read will ponder its suggestions, and now, at this generous Christmas time, give the managers a satisfactory and substantial answer to their question, "How shall we increase our list of annual members?"

The meeting of the board of managers of the Women's Christian Association, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Home at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, and the quarterly meeting of the association at the same place at 4 P. M.

Merchants' Exchange.

Since about the 29th day of November a movement has been on foot among some of the active, enterprising business men to organize a daily exchange, and over fifty of them have signed an agreement to meet daily for one hour, at rooms to be hereafter mentioned, for the purpose of buying and selling. The list embraces some of the best men in the city, representing commission, produce, flour, grain, provisions and other lines of trade, and it is believed the movement will be successful. Copies of the rules used in the rooms at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis have been sent for, and are expected in a day or two. When they arrive, the movement will begin.

Death of Helen Park.

Miss Helen Park, daughter of the late Capt. Cyrus M. Park, who was recently murdered near Henryville, Clark county, Indiana, died at 11 o'clock on Friday night, of the wounds she had received from the same murderous ax with which her parents and her little brother were destroyed. Her elder sister Evaline still lingers, but her wounds are of so terrible a nature that it will be almost a miracle if she recovers. The death of Helen makes four victims in one family, suddenly and at a blow as it were, sent into eternity by one of the most brutal and bloody murders on record.

The Very Rev. Father Burke.

To-night this distinguished Christian will lecture in Weisiger Hall. We are confident that it will be a literary treat of no mean order. His almost world-wide reputation as an orator induces us to expect, perhaps, more than we should, yet we are inclined to believe that our expectation will be fully realized. We advise as many as can possibly obtain their tickets during the day to do so, or at least to go early, as we anticipate a crowded house. The lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

Another Compliment to Louisville Manufactures.

At the recent Louisiana State Fair at New Orleans, Messrs. Sues & Spurrier, of this city, received the first premium over all competitors, many of whom were from New York and other Northern cities, for baby buggies. This firm has received this season, first premiums at the Louisville, Memphis, and Vicksburg fairs, and their work is of such a character that their buggies are rapidly taking the place of Eastern work throughout the South.

One More Election Fight.

Two negroes, who have not yet recovered from the effects of the election, and who had not cooled down from the excitement of the occasion, got into a discussion in a grocery on Jefferson street, last night, about the relative merits of Dr. Griffin, the new Councilman, and Mike Paul, the defeated candidate for Chief Engineer, and the Griffin man struck the Paul man over the head with a bottle of mineral water, drawing the claret, and putting an end to the dispute.

STAGE, PULPIT AND PALL.

Death of Rev. Charles B. Parsons—An Eminent Man who was an Actor and then a Minister of the Gospel.

An Eventful Life.

Dr. Charles Booth Parsons, during fifteen years of his life a widely known and successful actor, but for the last thirty years one of the most eloquent and famous ministers of the Gospel the Methodist church of America has produced, died at his residence in this city on Friday night last. The intelligence of his death will not find his friends unprepared, for, during the past three years, his health has been gradually but surely failing, and for the last three weeks his condition has been so precarious that himself and his family have had the final event constantly before them. Dr. Parsons was sixty-six years old at the time of his death, and had lived a life of eventful incidents such as have few men of his age and profession. As said, the first fifteen years of his manhood were spent on the stage; his triumphs in this sphere were unequivocal; his successful career as an actor assured. The latter score and a half of his years have appealed to another and totally different audience, although his success has been no less marked—his triumphs no less unequivocal and certainly not less enduring.

DR. PARSON'S LIFE AS AN ACTOR.

Dr. Parsons was born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 23, 1805, and the earlier years of his life passed without adventure or note. He had been apprenticed to a trade—that of a gilder—and at the age of fifteen embarked in life upon his own unaided exertions. Leaving Enfield, he obtained employment in New York as a store boy, we believe. Among his companions were several members of a Thespian club, who importuned him to become a member of their society, and to which he assented. The youthful amateur evidenced a decided talent, and on one occasion, several well-known actors being present, he covered himself with such honor, as Sir Edward Mortimer, in the play of the Iron Chest, that a complimentary report of his performance got into one of the morning papers, and that report, Dr. Parsons was accustomed to say, decided him in his profession. A manager had in charge the getting up of a company for the Charleston, S. C., theater, and "regulars" being short, offered young Parsons and several of his friends positions in his troupe. The offer was accepted, and a few weeks later the youthful actor made his debut as William Tell. His success was immediate, and continued without interruption for a long period. At one time he owned and managed four theaters—the old St. Charles Theater in New Orleans, one in Cincinnati, one in Natchez, and the old Jefferson-street Theater in this city, which stood near the present situation of the COURIER-JOURNAL building. He had at the same time a company of his own with which he traveled, appearing at the theaters as above in regular succession.

Mr. Parsons had achieved, before he was thirty, a very enviable reputation. His roles were generally in tragedy, but tradition says that he was very successful in even the broadest farce, and that his Corinthian Tom won him as loud plaudits from the galleries as his Othello from the dress-circle. His favorite character was Rienzi, in Miss Mitford's play of that name, although Macbeth is said to have been the more excellent of his renderings.

Long after his conversion, and after many years' ministerial service, the former actor published his life. The details in it are but meager, either of his experience in the pulpit or on the stage—the volume being mainly devoted to an uncompromising argument against the latter. There is not much wonder at this; religion, or more properly speaking, bigotry, has arrayed the one against the other, and it is natural that a man leaving the one for the other should be extreme in his partizanship against his old and for his new sphere of action. The doctor preaches against the actor, and, comparing his present to his former life, can see no good in the last, and deals wholesale denunciation against the profession he has left in all its phases. However, this aside, the volume gives several interesting reminiscences of his romantic life, one of which we select.

INCIDENTS IN HIS DRAMATIC LIFE.

It was just at the close of the Seminole War in Florida, and Mr. Parsons had written and was playing a drama founded on Indian warfare. While producing the play in New Orleans, a band of the defeated Seminoles were in the Crescent City, on their mournful way to the reservations assigned them in Texas. Several of the chiefs were invited to attend the theater, and were placed in boxes looking immediately on the stage. The characters before them were themselves; the scenes through which they had just passed were reproduced in mimicry before them. It was all a reality, however, to their awakened and excited sympathies. In the early portions of the play, the Indians were triumphant in every skirmish. Cottages were surprised at midnight and burned to the ground, midst savage yells, while men were slain and scalped, and women dragged into captivity—presenting all the horrors of an Indian war, with the Indians victorious. As the play before them grew in exciting interest, the Seminole chiefs could scarcely be restrained from leaping into the fray and taking part with their red brethren of the stage. Three times, in deep response to the battle-yells of the drama, did the fearful war-whoop of the Seminoles send its rolling echoes through the vaulted theater, affrighting almost every heart from pit to dome. But the nature of the scene changed. The savages in the mimic war met with reverses; the whites began to triumph, and the fortunes of the strife evidently were about to declare for them. One after another the Indians were killed or driven away until the whole tribe was extinct, with the single exception of the chief and his daughter, who had taken refuge in a secluded cave. To this retreat they were traced by the pale-faces, and here the bayed lion turned upon his pursuers—here the chief made his last stand. With his daughter in his arms, he uttered his final curse of defiance against his foes, and then, to save her from the fate which threatened her, like another Virginius, plunged his knife into her heart. At the same moment a volley of musketry from the whites laid him dead by her side. This closed the play. During these latter scenes, not a sound escaped the warriors in the boxes; but silent sorrow sat depicted upon their gloomy brows. They were reading the last sad events of their own history, and their hearts were full. After the curtain had slowly descended upon the scene of death, the Indian chieftains were taken behind the scenes, and there met the warrior whom they had just seen slain. The war paint was washed off, and the war costume laid aside, but the Indians knew him at once. They raised the war whoop again and gathered around him in undisguised admiration, complimenting him—in their own language—for the very clever Indian trick he had played the enemy in feigning himself dead when they fired upon him, and so saved his life. The next day nothing would do but he must accompany them to their camp, which he did, and, while there, was regularly constituted an honorary chief of the tribe and dignified with the title of "Red War-Cloud." They danced around him, flourished their weapons and pledged themselves to follow him to battle and to stand by him to the death.

The death of the principal actor in this scene has revived other incidents of his theatrical life, one of which, as occurring in this city, may be remembered by old play-goers. It was related to us by a member of the family, and Dr. Parsons himself was accustomed to recall it with a laughing recollection of the effect produced. There was an actor named Kidd connected with the company, who was unpleasantly noted for his general uncleanliness, or, not to put too fine a point on it, general filthiness of person. This was of course well and unpleasantly known to the members of the company, and tolerably familiar to the regular patrons of the theater. The play was the Two Muleteers, and one scene in it placed Parsons, Kidd and another actor before a table on which was set out what was supposed to be a tainted kid. Whereat it was for Mr. Parsons to protest against such a dinner, and his line ran, "Betwixt you and me, friend, this kid stinks damnably." As chance had it, Kidd was seated between the other two, and Mr. Parsons, with ready wit, transposed the words into "my friend, this Kidd betwixt you and me stinks damnably." The other actor laughed; the rest of the company behind the scenes, and waiting for their cue, laughed; and the audience, catching the point, applauded it long and rapturously.

Another incident which happened also in this city has been related to us. The night of Mr. Parson's marriage—his wife was the daughter of a farmer in this county—one of the actors was taken dangerously and suddenly ill, and there was no help for it but that the newly-wedded manager should take his place or the public would be disappointed. The part was the ghost in Hamlet, and at that time the spectre came up through a trap-door. Parsons was very popular, and of course his marriage that day was widely known. As the helmeted head slowly rose above the level of the stage its owner was instantly recognized, and, in compliment to the ceremony consummated that day, the whole house came down in continued and uproarious applause. The recipient had nothing to do but in some way to acknowledge the compliment, and so, perforce, the ghost turned and bowed to the parquet, boxes, dress circle and galleries. The effect of that scene was not impressive.

HIS CONVERSION.

But after fifteen years the change came. A casual purchase in a book-stall—of Bishop Gleig's History of the Bible—set him to thinking. He bought other books of the same cast and read them; the death of a dear relative contributed to his serious turn of mind, and finally a prayer, directed to and at him, finished the work already begun, and made him, as he himself italicises it, a converted man. It was in a Presbyterian church into which he had happened, and for some reason he was the only non-communicant present. The preacher alluded to his isolation—prayed that the "stranger might be converted and be admitted to the fellowship of the righteous, through the spirit of God." Dr. Parsons says in his book, "My heart said amen, while a flood of tears that I could not restrain attested, to myself at least, the sincerity of my feelings." The doctor continues: "I returned to my hotel after service, and, looking myself in my room, knelt down by my bedside overwhelmed with agony of mind and almost the victim of despair. The prayer of the poor publican was uppermost in my mind, and I exclaimed aloud, 'Lord, be merciful to me a sinner!' What was that? Did some one speak? A voice close to me seemed to say, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou hast eternal life.' I raised my head and gazed round the room but saw no one; I then looked under the bed, thinking some one of my friends, perhaps, in order to play me a trick, had concealed himself there. But all was vacant and silent. Again I addressed myself to my prayers, and again, seemingly, the same response was made. Surely, thought I, this is the Lord, and so I will receive it. My heart beat heavily, and seemed to labor within me as if difficult to keep life moving; my tongue faltered, but faith helped me to ejaculate, 'Lord, I do believe; help Thou my unbelief.' A flood of light flashed through the room; I sank down in rapture upon the floor; my heart grew joyous, and I was a converted man."

ANECDOTES OF HIS MINISTRY.

After a brief period the changed actor commenced preaching—his first sermon, it is said, having been delivered before a negro church in this city. His success was immediate. At the celebrated Dorsey camp-meeting held in this county, the conversions made under his preaching were numbered by hundreds, and like effect was frequently produced during his life. His manner was peculiarly magnetic, of which an example in point was related to us yesterday. It was in a Henderson (Ky.) pulpit, and the sermon was on the terrible fate of the damned. The preacher was detailing the successive steps of the condemned soul in its descent from heaven to hell. The serpent is at the bottom with ready fangs for the doomed sinner, and the preacher, as he brings the shrinking soul nearer and nearer to its dreadful fate, leaned over the pulpit further and further with outstretched finger pointed below. A man in the assembly present, seated directly before him in the front bench, had followed the preacher with absorbed attention, and as he leaned over the pulpit, himself bent over the railing of the pew. The lost sinner, under the speaker's eloquence, was almost at the surface of the pit, and the serpent's poisonous breath was in his face, when the pointed finger became rigid, and the absorbed listener ejaculated, "By G—d, he's got him!"

Mr. Parsons was once preaching on the Judgment, in the Brook-street Methodist Church, in this city, when, amid the general absorbed attention, an old actor, present in the congregation, loudly applauded with his cane a thrilling passage. These examples are frequent, and many such effects of his eloquence will be remembered by those who have heard him. He was connected at different times with several churches in this city—the rules of the Methodist church forbidding more than two years stay of a pastor in any one pulpit. He was the first pastor of the Fifth and Walnut street church, indeed built the church and dedicated it. He will be buried from it to-morrow morning.

Dr. Parsons married in 1830, forty-one years ago the day before his death, Emily Oldham, second daughter of Mr. William Oldham, of this county. Mrs. Parsons survives her husband as do seven of ten children, all of whom reside and are well-known in this city. The eldest, Chas. W. Parsons, is a practicing physician; the second, a daughter, is married to Mr. H. K. Roberts; H. B. Parsons, president of the High School in Jeffersonville; Belle, wife of Mr. Jno. A. Lichy, of this city; E. Y. Parsons, a prominent lawyer of Louisville; Frank, reader in St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Clarence, a student at law. Dr. Parsons was one of the commissioners appointed to reconcile the differences between the Northern Methodist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was pastor of churches in St. Louis and in Cincinnati, and was elected Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, but declined the position. About a month ago, just previous to his recent illness, he received invitations to the pastorship of the American Chapel in Paris, France; to that of a large church in Brooklyn and to that of the Foundry church in Washington, D. C., all of which he was compelled to decline on account of failing health. In 1858 he was called to the presidency of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, which he also declined. Honors were liberally showered upon him, and in his death the Methodist Church loses one of its most eloquent and noted orators.

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

Dr. Parsons was stricken with paralysis about four years ago while returning on the mail boat from Cincinnati. After that date he preached but twice, once the baccalaureate sermon in the Indiana State University and the last time in the Eighth-street Methodist church. About nine months after the first blow he was stricken down again—his entire left side being paralyzed. His health has been gradually failing since, until, about three weeks ago, in attempting to walk alone he fell, dislocating his arm. Since then he has been confined to his bed, but was perfectly conscious up to Thursday night. In an interview with Rev. Mr. Goodson, of Portland, last Sunday, Dr. Parsons replied to a question: "I am rich in faith—all is well." On Tuesday he said to Dr. Anderson, of Louisiana, in answer to a question whether he could place his entire trust in Christ: "Oh, yes!" These were his last words, and he rapidly sank, until half-past eight Friday night, when he breathed his last, all his family being present.

The funeral will take place, as stated, from the Methodist church, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Schon, who preaches the funeral sermon, can best, and it is left for him to elaborate the details in the life and works of the talented man who has been called home for his reward.

LOUISVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Inauguration of Eclipse Market-house Yesterday—Banquet, etc.—An Interesting Occasion.

The new market-house on the corner of Walnut and Thirteenth streets was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon, the event being celebrated by a refection with an abundance of wine and creature comforts, speeches, and a general jollification. This enterprise was inaugurated some months ago, with Henry Koch as president, Capt. Jas. Johnson as vice president, and Julius Dorn as secretary, and the building which was yesterday dedicated was the result of their indefatigable exertions. It is called Eclipse Market-house; is a very handsome structure, three stories high, substantially built of brick, and answers several purposes. The ground floor is devoted to market stalls, twenty-nine in number, which have all been rented at $100 per annum apiece. The second story will be used as a hall for public meetings, balls, &c., and the third has been already engaged for different lodge rooms. The dimensions of the building are as follows: The cellars 52 by 22 feet; the market sales room 75 by 52 feet, with a hight of 15 feet; second story 52 by 65 feet, and 20 feet hight of story; third floor divided into two large rooms 25 by 65 feet each, with several ante-rooms. The plan of the building was furnished by Shryock and Bro., architects of this city, and reflects much credit upon the ability of these gentlemen. All of the arrangements of the building, particularly of gas and water, are admirably adapted for the purposes intended, and the enterprise will doubtless be a gratifying success for the stockholders as well as a great accommodation to the public.

Quite a large crowd assembled at the place yesterday afternoon, and after a general inspection of the building sat down to a generous lunch, to be washed down by an abundance of a new and excellent brand of sparkling catawba, known as the Imperial, for which the Traders' Warehouse Company, of this city, are the agents. Chris. Haupt's brass band furnished the music for the occasion, and, as Haupt's music always proves, was a very attractive feature of the entertainment. In the course of the refection Colonel William Johnson was called upon for a speech, and responded in a few appropriate remarks, pointing to the building as one of those magnificent enterprises of which Louisville had furnished so many in the past few years, and which so conclusively refuted the trite accusation of lack of public spirit in her citizens, and closing with a toast to the gentlemen at the head of the company, which was tossed down with acclamation. Colonel Johnson spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I greet you upon the threshold of a new and great undertaking. This market-house is destined to be an enduring monument to the genius, energy and determination of the men who conceived the project of its erection. It is but another evidence of that intelligent business activity and capacity which characterize our city in the race upon which she has entered for greatness and prosperity with her rival sister cities of the Mississippi valley. The Galt House, the great bridge, Jul. Dorn's combination of the banking and warehousing systems in the Traders' Bank, this market-house, and Colonel Barret's grand Central Industrial Exposition are all bright examples of what the genius of man can conceive and execute, and they abundantly refute the stale slander that our people lack the energy and perseverance necessary to success. Looking at these great achievements, it would seem that there is nothing man is not competent to conceive; nothing that he is not competent to execute. Nay, the conviction is almost irresistable that man needs only continuity of existence to attain to the ultimatum of perfect wisdom. Give him but immortality of animal life, and the now remote regions of supreme intelligence way off yonder will be traversed by his adventurous spirit; and these great achievements which I have mentioned are but the landmarks, the milestones that mark and indicate his onward march in his progress to this perfect development.

Your presence on this occasion in honor of this inauguration is a most auspicious beginning. It is, however, but the prelude to a brilliant continuation, and I prophecy for this enterprise a successful career in the future, of great profit to all concerned, surpassing their brightest anticipations. May it, indeed, prove all that its most sanguine friends have claimed for it, and may the blessing of divine Providence rest ever upon it.

The chief credit of the successful carrying out of this design is known to be due to Henry Koch, and, as a fit peroration to the remarks I have addressed you, I beg leave to offer as a toast: "Health and prosperity to Henry Koch, the president of the Thirteenth and Walnut-street Market-house."

The market stalls were all occupied and spread with various and tempting meats and vegetables. Before the procession took up its line of march up stairs, Capt. James Johnson addressed the company assembled in brief, detailing some of the steps in the enterprise to the successful consummation which they had there met to celebrate. When in the hall above Mr. Henry Koch spoke briefly and to the point, extending welcome to all present.

This market-house will fill a long-felt need, and will prove a great and welcome convenience to the vicinity. The prompt rental of the entire first and third stories not only gives assurance of the want of this building in the neighborhood, but of a lasting and liberal revenue to the stockholders.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-house.

Mr. Joseph Emmet appears in his two plays of Fritz and Karl the Fiddler at the Opera-house during this week. The Lydia Thompson company closed its engagement last night.

The Hibernicon.

MacEvoy's Hibernicon had its closing exhibition here last night, playing to a good house. The entertainment is a very pleasant one, and has had very liberal encouragement here.

The Masonic Fair.

Notwithstanding the drawback of "Saturday night," the fair had quite a large attendance. The good things at the refreshment department were dispensed by delicate hands, and many valuable articles were sold and raffled off. The entertaining lectures of Professors U. Ketchem and I. Cheatem were more interesting than usual, and large numbers attended the great "moral show" to listen to the learned lectures of the manager. The Polar bear poetry of Prof. U. Ketchum ought to be published for the benefit of the literary world. In visiting this fair during the week it has been a matter of wonder that so large a number of those who were spending their money for the charity which is the object of the fair were not Masons. It is intended that the whole profits of the wares sold shall go to the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and, although all the citizens of Louisville have a more or less interest in building up that establishment, the Masons are supposed to have direct interests in its welfare, not only collectively as an order, but individually as Masons. The ladies who are conducting the fair have been working arduously, in many instances with great sacrifice of self, and their efforts ought to be recognized and liberally patronized. It was said at the fair that if the gentlemen interested in this movement would manifest half the zeal in the cause which some twenty-five or thirty ladies have, the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home would very soon be completed and furnished. The managers of the fair have no cause to complain of the liberal patronage they have already received from the hundreds who have visited the Temple from evening to evening; but they are getting familiar with the faces of all their patrons up to this time, and doubtless would be glad to see a strange face now and then. There will be great inducements to visit this place on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Splendid opportunities will be afforded to make small fortunes by the investment of a dollar, or half that sum. There are five thousand Masons in Louisville. If they would all attend and spend $2 each the sum resulting would give the Ladies' Society $10,000 for the Widows' and Orphans' Home. As an inducement to young men—and young ladies, we dare say to—the fact was stated last night that two wealthy and influential citizens of Louisville on visiting a Masonic fair at the Temple in 1857 first became acquainted with their wives. The happiness of both these couples should induce others to try their luck. The fair will be continued through the first evenings of this week.

The Mass Meeting of the Lawyers.

Friday next, the 15th inst., is the day appointed by a preliminary meeting of the Louisville bar for a grand mass meeting of the lawyers of the State to be held in Louisville for the purpose of revising the statutes generally, and to endeavor to effect a modification of the laws pertaining to the Court of Appeals. The committee of arrangements have perfected all things needful for the occasion, and having secured the hall at the Galt-house for the sitting of the grand assembly, and provided means for the handsome entertainment of every guest, they earnestly invite every lawyer in the State to come to Louisville and participate in the business that is to affect the interests of every member of the profession. The legal gentlemen in this city promise to do all in their power to make their brethren comfortable, and the hospitable arms of Louisville will open wide to receive the guests and give them a hearty welcome.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Mrs. James T. Davis is still seriously ill.

The car-works will pay off on next Tuesday.

Our City Treasurer is now receiving taxes for 1871.

City orders are now worth eighty-seven and a half cents.

Mr. B. A. Johnson was confined to his bed yesterday by severe illness.

Only one man in the hospital at the State prison at present, and he is a rheumatic.

There will be regular services at the Christian Church to-day, conducted by Elder Flowers.

Mrs. Colonel W. W. Caldwell is now on a visit to this city. "Cousin Jessie" is with her.

There are only three hundred and eighty convicts in our State prison at this place at present.

A convict escaped from the State prison last evening, and up to this hour of writing had not been recaptured.

A letter from Dr. Lewman and lady announces that they would leave New Orleans yesterday for Thibodeaux, La.

Over two thousand dollars have been invested by our citizens in the Mercantile Library Gift Enterprise in your city.

William Cooper has connected himself with the firm of May & Dudley, which is now under the style of May, Dudley & Co.

The new matron, Mrs. Thompson, gives general satisfaction at the prison, and her mode of discipline is highly spoken of.

There will be the usual services at the Maple-street Methodist Episcopal Church South at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. to-day.

Dr. Field will preach at the Christian Tabernacle this morning at 10½ A. M., on the subject—extravagance in dress the cause of much crime.

It was feared the late cold spell had injured the fruit, but we learn from an extensive fruit-grower on the Knobs, that the buds are in an excellent condition.

Marriage licenses were issued by Deputy County Clerk W. Goodwin last week to William Kendall and Margaret Ann Davis, Phillip Clapper and Mary Smith.

An elderly lady by the name of McGrew slipped on some ice across the pavement on the corner of Pearl and Maple streets, last Wednesday morning, injuring her side severely.

Willard Gates, a boy about seventeen years of age, was committed to the State prison yesterday from Bartholomew county. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for petit larceny.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Pump Committee to the condition of the pumps at the corner of Fifth street and Indiana avenue and corner of Third street and Ohio avenue.

George Baker, the young man who accidentally shot himself some two weeks ago, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, from tetanus or lock-jaw, caused by the gun-shot wounds in the hands, which were badly shattered.

There is an average of one man a day injured at the State prison. The Car-works Company goes into operation on the first of next year, and, as the machinery is not so complicated, it is thought that the accidents will be greatly reduced.

There will be a dramatic entertainment given by the Pythian Dramatic Society of Louisville at Weisiger Hall to-morrow night. An invitation to be present has been extended to the Knights of Pythias and Good Templars of Jeffersonville and New Albany. The great moral drama of Ten Nights in a Bar room will be presented.

Nothing doing in the City Court yesterday morning. Business was dull the entire week—bummers probably saving their currency for a grand Christmas spree. Scott McKee, a herculean specimen of the African race, took out a peace warrant yesterday evening against Henry Jefferson, a diminutive darky, fearful the latter would do him great bodily harm.

Our readers have not failed to notice the many complimentary notices of our fellow-citizen, Mr. John Derrough, who has painted nearly all of the principal boats built in and around our city for the past year. Mr. Derrough has placed himself on the highest round of the ladder of fame as a first-class painter, and as such we give him all honor and praise.

William Carey, a convict at the Southern prison, made his escape yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. He was at work in the lumber yard, and evidently was furnished with a suit of citizen's clothes from some person outside, as he left his prison suit behind. He evidently was very quick about the work, as he was noticed by the guard as being at his post ten minutes before his escape was discovered. Carey was from Knox county, and was sentenced to two years for petit larceny.

Helen, the youngest daughter of the murdered Cyrus M. Park, died last Friday night. This makes four human beings foully murdered by unknown persons. The age of Miss Helen was fourteen years, and up to the hour of her death she was not able to give any idea of how the murder of her family was committed. The deceased received three blows—one in the forehead, over the left eye; the other two near the top of the head, on the same side. The utmost gloom and despondency rest upon the entire neighborhood.

We received a communication from a citizen yesterday, casting some severe reflections on the members of the fire department for their failure to get near enough to a fire to be of any service. In regard to the fire Thursday night, we are informed by the officers of the fire company that the journal of the hose-reel was broken going to the fire, letting the hose fall on to the axle, so that it was impossible to unwind it in time to be of any service. Another thing, the nearest cistern was about one thousand feet from the fire, and it would have required all the hose the company have to have reached it.

The number of indictments found by the grand jury at the regular and special term was eighty-one: One against Micajah Howell for murder in the first degree, one for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, twenty-five for assault and battery, thirty for retailing liquor contrary to the form of the statute, two for manslaughter, four for desecration of the Sabbath, nine for carrying concealed weapons, one for grand larceny, one for petit larceny, one for gaming, one for nuisance under temperance act, one for assault and battery with intent to commit murder in the first degree, one for horse-racing on the highway, one for malicious trespass, one for making false affidavit, one for disturbing a lawful meeting. Wils Minor was appointed Keeper of the County Asylum. Treasurer's report: Total expenditures, 11,398 04; receipts, $11,033 71; treasury overdrawn November 30, 1871, $365 33. Liquor licenses granted—Pat Kehoe, Pat Tracy, R. Scheufler, Graff & Schenk, Frank Scanlan.

The party at the residence of Mr. H. C. Eggleston, on last Friday night, was, beyond a fear of peradventure, one of the most fashionable affairs that has come off in this city for a long time. After the formal reception, which closed at 8 o'clock, the dancing commenced, and was continued to a late hour. The wit, talent and beauty of our city were present, and it was remarked on all sides that there never was such a handsome array of our ladies gathered together on a similar occasion. All went off in that smooth, easy and most elegant style that gave a charm and pleasure to all present. There were about twenty couples, just enough to make the party delightful. The dresses of the ladies were, to use the female phrase, "perfectly splendid." We cannot close this brief notice without speaking of the music furnished by the most excellent musicians on this occasion. As this has been the second select and society party given in our city this season, and both having proved such perfect successes, we trust that we will have many more of the same sort. We learn that the next meeting of the society will be at the residence of our new and highly esteemed fellow-citizen Judge P. H. Jewett.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The largest and cheapest assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods at Miller's, 99 Spring street.

U. B. Louis, the favorite Spring-street hatter, has a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, of the latest style and best quality. He sells cheap, and has the best.

The talented artist Finley has fitted up a handsome Photograph Gallery, 61 Spring street, which will vie with any in the State. Finley is an accomplished artist, and his pictures give universal satisfaction.

Great excitement at the Novelty Store, one door below the Bruner House. Elegant Chromos, Oil-colored Paintings, Hunting-case Watches, and all kinds of Silver-plated Ware for one dollar each. Call and examine our goods. "Remember that the sleeping fox catches no poultry."

TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

I am now about proceeding to enforce the collection of city taxes by distress and sale of personal property. Those knowing themselves to be delinquent should come forward and settle without further delay.

A. J. HOWARD,
Treasurer City of Jeffersonville.

☞ George Alfred Townsend says that most of the Mormon men look as if they want a new razor and a square meal.

CITY FEATURES.

A New Remedy for an Old Trouble.

A strong objection against the old style of plaited-bosom shirts was that they would split and tear between the plaits, thus rendering useless a shirt good in every other respect. This difficulty is entirely obviated in the new "shield-shape" bosom as introduced and made by N. Sid Platt. These bosoms are more elegant and will fit better than any bosom ever made, while they will wear as long as the body of the shirt. The "Standard," made to order at *fifteen dollars per half dozen*, with the new "shield" bosom, at No. 64 Fourth street.

Herman's Glycerined Camphor Ice,

for sore and chapped hands, face and lips, and roughness of the skin, &c. Druggist, Fifth and Walnut.

Christmas Drawing.

J. R. Golladay's fifty-fourth monthly drawing will take place at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., December 25th, 1871.

One thousand splendid prizes. Among them are $1,000 in greenbacks; 4 splendid pianos, from $500 to $750; fine top buggy, $350; gold watch and chain, $250; fine Durham bull, $200; 2 two-horse wagons, and 990 other valuable prizes consisting of gold and silver watches, diamonds, solid silverware, fine paintings and mirrors, standard books and musical instruments, blankets, coverlets, double and single harness, saddles, &c.

Tickets $1, or six for $5. For sale at W. Scott Glore's, Louisville, Ky. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

In Buying your Holiday Presents

bear in mind this fact: that you combine utility, elegance and economy by making selections at N. Sid. Platt's, No. 64 Fourth street. Among his list of specialties may be found

Fur wristlets for ladies and gentlemen,
Handkerchiefs, in elegant boxes, ½ doz. each,
Ladies' kid gloves, gents' party gloves,
Silk umbrellas, walking canes,
Scarf rings,
Scarf pins,
Sleeve buttons,
Spiral studs,

Gloves, every variety—a splendid assortment—and everything to be found in a first-class furnishing establishment.

Will S. Hays,

No 160 Fourth street, is sole agent for the unrivaled

Chambers Pianos.

☞ Frocks, sacks, Talmas, King Williams, and new styles of overcoats—all of his own manufacture—at Julius Winter's, corner Third and Market streets.

☞ There has been a dancing club organized in the West-end known as the Crescent Parlor Club. The officers elect are John A. Specht, president; Charles Ruder, vice president; Andy Jeruline, recording secretary; Ed. Wilson, treasurer; John O'Conner, corresponding secretary.

Only One Week

until the drawing of the Grand Gift Concert. Now or never is your chance for a fortune. Greenbacks to the amount of $550,000 to be given away.

Christmas Presents.

All the latest novelties received at Sues' Variety Store.

☞ For first-class clothing, go to a first-class house. Julius Winter, corner Third and Market, will supply you.

Tumor! Tumor! Tumor!

and glandular enlargements are effectually removed by the local application of electro-magnetism, as applied by Dr. Evans, at his Turkish Bathing Rooms, No. 168½ Fourth street, up stairs, in Parr's block.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Wax dolls, very large, at the low price of 75 cents; holiday toys, and all the novelties of the season, in large supply, and arriving daily. A. F. Clark, 114 Second street.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Santa Claus' Headquarters

at Sues' Variety Store.

☞ Go to Fay and get a large picture in an oval frame for $1 50. Also some of his fine Medallion Ferreotypes, made only by him.

Masqueraders

in want of masks and costumes, or trimmings, will find a full line at 114 Second street. A. F. Clark.

☞ Gents' furnishing goods of every description at Julius Winter's, corner Third and Market. Custom department on same floor.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

Toys! Toys!

The best assortment and lowest prices at Sues' Variety Store.

Notice.

The undersigned will empty privy-vaults from this day at the rate of 15 cents per cubic foot. Office No. 230, south side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. T. G. Berger.

Christmas Presents

for gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls at J. Sues'.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Dolls, Dolls, Dolls.

300 dozen wax dolls, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city, at Mendel's cheap store, No. 25 Market street, between First and Second.

Christmas Present

to suit everybody at Sues' Variety Store.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Toys! toys! the largest variety at Sues' Variety Store.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Sues' Variety Store will remain open until 10 o'clock every night from now until Christmas.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

NEW ALBANY.

The river is falling slowly at this place.

There were three interments in the Northern cemetery last week.

The station-house was thoroughly cleansed and renovated yesterday.

The recorded transfers of real estate last week aggregated $4,030 50.

County Clerk B. F. Welker issued seven marriage licenses last week.

De Pauw College will have a vacation of two weeks during the holidays.

There will be the regular services at Wesley Chapel to-day at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

Rev. W. W. Curry will preach at the Universalist Church at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. to-day.

It is not yet definitely settled where the Air-line railroad depot at Georgetown will be located.

Alonzo Harbinson was reported as resting some easier last evening; his recovery is still considered doubtful.

The Centenary Social will be held at the residence of Mr. Daniel Snively, on Pearl street, next Tuesday night.

John Clarra, the man who was stabbed in an affray at Georgetown last Tuesday, will recover from his injuries.

Horatio Scribner, of the firm of Scribner & Son, has returned from an extended trip through Southern Indiana.

The members of the W. L. Sanderson fire company are making extensive preparations for their grand ball, to be given at Reamer's Hall, Jan. 1.

Mr. David Wilkinson, who has been lying seriously ill for sometime, was some better yesterday, but his final recovery is extremely doubtful.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad were in receipt of forty-three car-loads of hogs for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday.

Sheriff George W. Jones served an attachment on the steamer Sabine for a debt of two thousand dollars while lying at the wharf yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Enos Hurle, Deputy County Treasurer and acting clerk of the County Commissioners, has our thanks for the many courtesies extended to this paper.

The lecture of Prof. J. C. Fales before the Society of Natural History Friday night, on the subject of "The Natural History of the Ocean," is highly spoken of.

There will be the regular services at John street M. E. Church to-day. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. V. Daniels; at 7 P. M. by the pastor, T. D. Welker.

There was a big row on board of the Sabine yesterday afternoon in which about a dozen men were engaged. They were taken before Mayor Kunkle and properly dealt with.

The county commissioners have ordered that hereafter the printing, books, stationery, etc., for the use of the county officers shall be given to the lowest and best bidders.

The old brick building, southwest corner of Lower Fourth and Market streets, one of the old land-marks of this city, is being torn down. It belongs to the estate of Peter Stoy.

Beacham Hancock, an extensive stock-dealer of this county, shipped on the Sabine yesterday three fine head of cattle, whose weight ranged from 2,100 to 2,600 pounds each.

Isaac Land, who was severely wounded in the leg, while serving in the Union army, during the war, and has suffered greatly from it since, will have it amputated by Dr. Sloan to-morrow.

The Kuklux are operating in Washington county. A man in Howard township was dreadfully whipped the other day for ill-treating his family; another for pilfering was terribly lynched.

To-morrow James Lewis, son of Janitor Eli Lewis, of the Opera-house, will have one of his eyes enucleated on account of melanotic cancer. Two eminent surgeons of this city will perform the operation.

Rev. John G. Attenbury, D. D., will preach at the Second Presbyterian church at 10½ A. M. to-day. It is expected that next Thursday, the pulpit will be filled by the new pastor, Rev. Robert Dixon, D. D.

A complaint was filed against a huckster in the City Court, yesterday morning, for violation of ordinance in watering his horse within fifteen feet of a public pump. His case will be disposed of to-morrow morning.

Mr. J. A. Brown, of Carpentersville, brought four head of fine hogs to this city yesterday, which will be taken to Louisville, provided the prices here do not suit him. Mr. B. has brought about 2,000 head of hogs to this market this season.

E. Beckman & Co. have slaughtered 5,600 hogs the present season. McMahan, Goodloe & Co. have killed 9,000 head this season, making a total killed in this city of 14,600. There was a slight decline yesterday. They were quoted at $4 25@4 40 per cental gross.

Mr. John Lyle met with a severe accident yesterday morning about three o'clock by falling into a pit at the Ohio Falls Iron-works. His shoulder was dislocated, his wrist fractured, and two of his ribs broken. Drs. Johnson and Cornelius attended to his injuries.

The Good Templars will have the Opera-house comfortably warmed this afternoon, and hope that the temperance mass meeting at 2 o'clock will be largely attended. Hon. E. B. Reynolds and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Elias J. Hughes, by Sheriff, to Sarah E. Beam, part of lot 18, Griffin tract, Hildreth street, $250; Randall Crawford's heirs to Gaslight and Coke company, north 60 by 120 feet of lot 44 corner Upper Fourth and Sycamore streets, $700.

The County Commissioners' Court, after a short session, adjourned until the next term. Enos Hurle was allowed $12 for services as clerk. Thomas J. Allen was allowed $46 75. The present board transacted a larger amount of business during the time they were in session than any former board.

Captain J. C. Bentley, whose death at the Bentley House, Louisville, was announced in yesterday's paper, was a citizen of this place for a number of years, and was well known in steamboat circles. He successively commanded and owned in part the steamers Gleedy Burke, Bostona and Sultana. His remains were brought to this city yesterday afternoon. His funeral will take place from the DePauw House at 2½ P. M. to-day.

The Corydon Republican is likely to have a libel suit on its hands for intimating that a New Albany reporter came near getting his pate polished off by a barkeeper a few days ago, because he (the reporter) innocently attempted to hug said barkeeper's wife. The greater the truth the stronger the libel is a maxim of law; hence we may expect to hear lawyers' talking back at each other in a suit for damage against the Republican.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday morning: John La Belle, charged with being drunk and loitering, was assessed $7 35. La Belle has been before the court several times before and discharged on condition that he leave the city, but has such attachment for the place that he returns every few weeks and invariably gets on a big drunk and winds up in the station-house. Daniel Moynehan, drunk and disorderly; assessed $7 35; went to the rock pile.

The annual meeting of Centenary Sunday-school occurred Friday night, on which occasion the reports of officers were submitted. We condense the following items: Total enrollment, 455 pupils; officers, 9; teachers, 45; increase of pupils, 145; average attendance during the year, 255 7-15; resources from all sources, $1,477 44. Of this amount $659 11 was disbursed for repairs of room, $275 for Chicago sufferers; balance in treasury, $366 26. There are 1,750 volumes in the library.

The semi-annual examination of the children in the public schools will commence on Monday, Dec. 18, and continue during the week. The following is the programme of examination: Monday, Dec. 18, Female High School; Wednesday, 20th, German, West Union and Market-street in the morning, African and Lower Albany in the afternoon; Thursday, 21st, Lower and Upper Spring-street schools; Friday, 22d, Male High School, Fourth-street and Main-street schools.

The Teachers' Institute had a very interesting session Friday evening. The order of exercises was, first a class drill in mental arithmetic by Miss Thickstun, principal of Main-street school. An essay by Miss Emma Nunemacher; subject, "The Lost Art," which was very fine. Mr. W. P. Swift, President of the School Board, announced the programme for the semi-annual examination. Prof. May delivered a very excellent lecture, containing many very good suggestions to the teachers in regard to the systematic employment of their time out of school in useful reading.

The Young Men's Christian Association have completed the fitting up of their hall in Vernia Block, and it is now open to the public. Everything has been done to make it a pleasant place of resort. The hall has been fitted up in elegant taste, the library will be filled with choice literature and everything done to render it attractive to the young men of the city. The Association are deserving of great commendation for the energy displayed in the accomplishment of their purpose. We trust our citizens will extend them every encouragement. Strangers and others visiting our city will be most cordially welcomed to visit their hall.

Joseph T. Merriwether, Madison, Ind.; Mrs. John Mulligan, Miss Nora Mulligan, Cincinnati; G. Putnam, Bedford; August Hortsman, Peter Schuler, W. H. Dillingham, J. B. Goodloe, S. H. Prather, Henry Hoover, Louisville; W. W. Waggoner, Pittsburgh; Henry S. Perrette, county; H. Lindley, Paoli; John Love, Seymour; Frank Newman, Memphis; A. Zimmerman, Lanesville, Ind.; J. H. Redfield, Salem, Ind.; A. H. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Weller, Boston; Andrew M. Gunther, New York; A. E. Pollock, Cincinnati; W. T. Stone, Piqua, Ohio, and Dr. J. H. Lemon, city, were among the arrivals at the Monsch Hotel yesterday.

The case of the State vs. Frank Creamer, charged with abducting Sallie Hodges, a girl about 17 years of age, came up in Justice Monroe's court yesterday afternoon. The case had been continued for one week to secure the attendance of Sallie Hodge, who was absent in Chicago. All the efforts of the constable to find her were unavailing until the case was called, when she suddenly made her appearance. She was put upon the stand and testified in substance as follows: That Creamer first met her at Point Pleasant, last fourth of July. After making several promises, told her he loved her better than any one else in the world, and wanted her to go with him. That after he left his (Creamer's) wife she would get a divorce from him and that he would marry her. She left with him on the night of the 24th of October last, going to Louisville, where they lived as man and wife, under the name of Miller. Then Creamer went to Chicago. The week following Creamer's departure, she went with a friend of his named McNear, and upon arriving there boarded with Creamer. He afterwards abandoned her and came to this city, and was arrested on the charge above stated. On Tuesday last her father went to her boarding-house in Chicago and brought her here, but kept her presence here a profound secret. Hence the sensation her sudden appearance in court produced. Creamer was held to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Acknowledgement.

Received, for the German Baptist Orphan Asylum, 234 Clay street—J. T. Burghard, a lot of hoods, caps, shawls and sacks; do, 1 stove; Mrs. H. Moore, 25c; Messrs. Harig & Koop, $1 75; J. G. Mather & Co., $6 50; Mr. Cline, 1 load of coal; Mrs. J. C. Fink, $6 95; Messrs. Benzinger & Bro., $4 70; Mrs. Kubach, 50c; Mrs. Nicklies, $2; Mrs M. Hollinsworth, $5; J. Fischer, $1 50; H. G Vanseggern, $1 50; Mrs. P. Kratz, in dry goods, $2 75; Mrs. Steinbacker, 12 yds calico; Mrs. J. Seigel, in dry goods, $5; Mr. Stiltz, 1 bbl potatoes and vegetables; Messrs. Diebold & Goose, 1 load of coal; Mr. C. Troxler, 2 pairs of shoes; Messrs. F. Kohler & Bro., some carpenter-work; Messrs Hamilton & Bros., a lot of meat; Herman Marcus, for painting, $10. May God's blessing rest upon all the kind donors.

JOSEPH SEIGEL, Treasurer.

Revelations of the Poll-books.

Defeated candidates, in looking over the poll-books during the past few days, have found a great many names of friends and relatives recorded to the credit of opposing candidates. The exclamations and expressions of surprise as these discoveries came to light were in some instances amusing, but they were mostly sorrowful, and sometimes of a very vigorous character.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is firm; sales of 6,000 bales; good ordinary 18¼c; middling 19c; receipts 2,572 bales; exports to Liverpool 6,125 bales, to the continent 9,582 and coastwise 2,728 bales; stock 136,592 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling 18¼@18½c; net receipts 1,848 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,048 bales and coastwise 200 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 28,370 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is quiet but strong; middling 18¾@19c; net receipts 2,322 bales; exports coastwise 898 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 39,007 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is firm; good ordinary 16¾@17c; net receipts 880 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,524 bales; sales 220 bales; stock 32,510 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Cotton, the market is firm but quiet; middling 18¾@19c; receipts 2,716 bales; exports to Bremen 470 bales and coastwise 47 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 67,327 bales.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

BLUM BROTHERS'

—IN—

Guipure Laces;
Guipure Lace Capes;
Applique Laces;
Embroideries;
Lace Handkerchiefs;
Lace Collars;
Colored Velvets and Velveteens;
Black Velvets and Velveteens;
Gimps, Fringes, and Loops;
Party Fans;
Real Vienna Empress Kids, 90 cents;
The Best $1-Merino Underwear in the city;
Zephyr Worsted, in all shades;
Embroidered Slippers, &c.

The above goods we have in very large quantities, and guarantee to sell them LOWER than the same quality of goods can be bought elsewhere.

BLUM BROTHERS,
144 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

No. 120 4th St.

LEWIS & LUCAS,
Hatters and Furriers, No. 120 Fourth st.
no18 eod&Sutjal-os

Circular to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company:

BY the provisions of a contract between this company of the first part, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington and others, of the second part, the said second parties agree to purchase any and all the capital stock of this company that may be offered and lodged with the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer to said parties, on or before the 27th day of December next, at the price of sixty cents on the dollar, in the notes or bills of said parties at ninety days from said 27th day of December, or at the price of sixty-five cents on the dollar in the notes or bills of said parties at six, nine and twelve months from the said 27th day of December. The bills, which in either case bear interest from the said 27th day of December, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable to and collected by this company in trust for such stockholders, and when collected will be paid over to the order of the stockholder selling, on the presentation of the receipts, which will be given for said stock by the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, when said stock shall have been lodged as above stated, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer. N. GREEN, Pres't.
R. H. COURTNEY, Sec'y and Treas. no30 dtf 4thp

H. H. NEAL
MERCHANT TAILOR
WEDDING, PARTY AND BUSINESS SUITS
MADE A SPECIALITY
COR 4TH & JEFFERSON STS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—RETAIL GROCERY—A No. 1 stand; rare chance for the right man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of B. F. PARKER & CO., 104 Second street. de10 d2*

FOR SALE—MARE—A thoroughbred mare, safe and sound; drives well and trots very fast; good for a family or a doctor, and as a brood mare. She is first-class; will be sold very cheap. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, Nos. 142 and 144 Main street. de9 d3*

FOR SALE—MULES—50 mules, 14 to 16 hands high, sound and well broke, for sale by the Louisville City Railway Co., corner Twelfth and Rowan streets. de7 d10

FOR SALE—THE RED JACKET SALOON—One of the best stands in the city, situated at the corner of Third and Market streets. For terms of sale apply at the saloon. de5 d6*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. de3 dtf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTORY in Louisville, Ky., at private sale—The factory on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets, lately occupied by Speckman & Dix, for the manufacture of locks, keys, railroad-car furnishing hardware, &c., is offered at private sale. The building is of brick, 35x75 feet, and is furnished with engines, shaftings, lathes, foundries, &c., all of the latest and most approved kinds, with capacity for employing 50 men. The ground is 200x210 feet. If desired, a lot of ground 75x200, with the factory, will be sold separately. Proposals are invited for the whole property or for the factory and machinery with the vacant lot separately. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee of Speckman & Dix, bankrupts. de2,3,6,10

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—One of the prettiest homes in the West End; lot 35 by 195 feet; beautifully set with flowers and shrubbery; cottage contains seven rooms, hall, porch, pantry, and bathroom, thirteen-foot ceilings, eleven-inch hollow walls, metal roof, iron mantles, and gas throughout. Inquire of V. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co. no28 TuF&Sutf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING-HOUSE—Containing 12 large and 2 small rooms with 87 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst., it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street. se2 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—In Bowling Green, Ky. Sales from $18,000 to $22,000 annually. Address "Pantagraph," Bowling Green, Ky. de10 d2&w1*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the production of hay, now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 400 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—A white speckled cow, short tail; big turned-up horns; holes bored in the horns; a rope around her neck. Liberal reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts or if returned to H. BORSENTHAL, Preston, between Broadway and Jacob streets. de10 d3*

STRAYED—MULE—From the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, on Sunday night, a bay horse mule, 13 or 14 hands high, in good order, and mark on back from harness. Any person returning same to R. T. SMITH, Ninth and Madison, will be rewarded. de8 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, for families, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, also rooms for single gentlemen, at 299 First street, between Chestnut and Gray. de10 d2*

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY .... Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, December 11th, 1871, engagement of the popular comedian,

JOS. K. EMMET,

Who will appear in his famous specialty of FRITZ VONDERBLINKENSTOFFEN, in Chas. Gayler's drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Fritz, with Songs, Dances, and Specialties. J. K. Emmet. Saturday, Fritz-Emmet Matinee. In rehearsal Emmet's new specialty of CARL, THE FIDDLER.

FIRST BALL

OF THE

SARSFIELD RIFLES,

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

WEDEKIND HALL,

Friday Evening, Dec. 29, 1871.

Committee of Arrangements—Wm. M. Collins, M. J. Duffy, Wm. C. McDowell, James Wade, D. E. Donovan, John McCarthy.

P. J. Dowling Musical Director. Tickets $1. Cotillons will be danced in one hall and fancy dances in the other. Sealed proposals for furnishing refreshments for the above ball will be received by John McCarthy, 119 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Remember the Orphans

THE FAIR for the Orphans of St. Vincent's Asylum will commence at the Skating Rink Hall, in Weisiger Block, on MONDAY, December 11, and be continued during the week. de10 d6*

Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY, December 11th, First Grand Entertainment by the

Pythian Dramatic Society,

Under the auspices of Clay Lodge, No. 1, K. P., on which occasion will be presented the Great Moral Drama of

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,

Together with the side-splitting farce of

Make Your Wills.

☞ Admission, 50 cents. de3 SuThFrSaSu&M

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

A Large and Important Sale of Splendid Suburban Land and Personal Property.

350 Acres of the Best and Most Valuable Land in Jefferson Co., 2 1-2 Miles from the City Limits; also Household Furniture, Horses, Mules, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & Farming Implements,

AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF MRS. ANN PHILLIPS I will, on MONDAY, December 18th, 1871, sell, at auction, on the premises, her magnificent estate, consisting of 350 acres of the best and most beautiful land in Jefferson county, 2½ miles south of the city, on the Preston-street road. The land will be sold in parcels of 30 to 50 acres, one of which will include the beautiful residence and other improvements.

On the same day I will sell the stock, farming implements and crop, consisting of horses, mules, sheep, hogs, cattle, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and a large quantity and variety of household furniture.

Sale of personalty will commence at 9½ A. M.

Terms of sale—Personalty—$20 and under, cash; over $20, four months' credit, with security. The land will be sold for ⅓ cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

One 7-octave Piano, fine Oiled Walnut and Varnished Bed-chamber Sets; Green Rep Silk, Damask, and Scarlet Gothic Parlor Chairs; 2 fine Parlor Sets, Green Rep and Hair-cloth Smoking Lounges, and a miscellaneous assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Mattresses, 40 rolls Two-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Cook and Heating Stoves. After which, by order of the Constable, will be sold a lot of Clothing, Hardware, &c.

TUESDAY MORNING, December 12, at 10 o'clock. de10 Su&Tu

Peremptory Sale of Valuable Real Estate in Bankruptcy, 60x200 feet, with Valuable Improvements, in the most desirable part of the city,

AT AUCTION.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

AS assignee of R. B. Hopkins, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. of Monday, December 11, 1871, a lot of ground, fronting 60 feet on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and running back 200 feet to an alley, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a fine brick residence of eight rooms, kitchen, wash-house, two servants' rooms, brick stable, &c.

Terms—⅓ cash, and balance in equal payments of 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest, security, and lien to secure deferred payments.

de7 dts STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

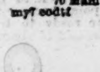
AUCTION

BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

WE will sell at auction, on west side of West street, south of Walnut street, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., a Two-story House and Lot. Sale positive. Terms easy.

OSBORNE & McATEER.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.

D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—The ladies of Louisville to call at 260 West Jefferson street, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and see the cutting and fitting of waist linings by Cornwell's Unrivaled Self-fitting Dress Chart. Free to all who desire the gratification of having a lining cut to fit them elegantly, from measurement, by this accurately working chart. Each lady desiring a test will bring a yard and two inches of the best lining possible. Mrs. L. A. BASSETT, General Agent.

WANTED—Everybody to know, that Dr. S. J. JONES, dentist, extracts decayed teeth without pain, and inserts a full set of beautiful and substantial artificial ones for $8. Full upper or lower, separate, $15; gold fillings, $2 50; amalgam, $1 50. All work warranted. Office No. 245, north side Jefferson, three doors below Ninth, Louisville, Ky. Call and examine specimens.

WANTED—PARTNER—To sell a half interest in an old-established house on Main street. Must have a cash capital of $8,000 to $10,000. Object, to increase the trade. Must be an active business man and one acquainted with the Southern trade. Married man, or one with steady habits, can address, with real name, "Merchant," at this office.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS to find promptly any help desired; help to find places equal to their capacity and merit. Do you wish to hire any one? Do you want a place? Waste no time in idle search. Why waste a month when you can find in an hour at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—ROOMS—A respectable lady, who is teaching music and French, wants to rent a couple of furnished rooms, with water and gas, with board. Separate entrance preferred. Address immediately, Miss M. Z. HOWES, Louisville Postoffice. de10 d2*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Either a family or young men to occupy a nice front room, with first-class board, at No. 216 Fourth, between Walnut and Chestnut; also a few day boarders. Only want a few. Can make it pleasant for them. Reference required.

WANTED—$20,000—To increase the business of an established manufacturing business, and to connect therewith a store for the sale of railway and machinists' supplies. Apply to DUMESNIL & CO., 39 Fourth street. de10 d2

WANTED—PARTNER—By a first-class outside salesman, to start a general novelty agency for the sale of patent rights and every useful article. Also a few soliciting agents wanted. Address M. J. D., U. S. Hotel.

WANTED—SITUATION—Any first-class jobbing-house that will pay a good salary can secure an experienced book-keeper for 1872 by addressing D., this office. Present engagement expires January 1. de10 d2*

WANTED—BOARD—For a lady and her daughter and son, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address B., this office, giving full particulars. References exchanged. de10 d2*

WANTED—TO BUY—LOT—For cash, a large lot, south of Main. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson street. de10 d3

WANTED—BOY—An intelligent boy, to attend to the general duties of a coal office. Address, in his own handwriting, giving references, P. O. Box 109, City.

WANTED—4 GOOD CANVASSERS—To sell the Finkle & Lyon Improved Victor Machine. Inquire at No. 150 West Jefferson st.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS—Immediately, at No. 132 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.*

WANTED—A lady, of good family and highly respectable, wishes to make the acquaintance of a respectable and honorable gentleman of means to assist in taking a house for housekeeping, where he can have all the comforts of a home. Address Miss M. Z. L. PAIN, through City Postoffice. de9 d2*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Citizens and others wishing to engage respectable WORKING females, who prefer to earn an honest living rather than be recipients of charity, call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Girls directed to situations FREE. no17 dtf

WANTED—Everybody to know that the best and cheapest photographs, portraits, and everything in that line, six beautiful card photos for $1, are made at the best gallery in the city, second place below Fourth, on Main street. Look for J. C. ELROD'S, Ladies' entrance, 144. de9 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man (a Swede) as coachman, in a private family, or at any labor he can do. Wages, at present, not a consideration. Inquire of JOHN M. JENSEN, at Jos. T. Tompkins & Co's. de9 d2

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE—A young man, of good address, 24 years of age, wishes to correspond with some young lady, aged between 16 and 20 years. Address FRANK VONHEIM, Alleghany City, Alleghany county, Pa. de9 d2*

WANTED—PLUMBER AND MOLDER—To go out of the city. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. MAGENS & CO., 73 Third street. de9 d2

WANTED—BOARDING—In a private family, by a young man and his wife. Address A. D., this office.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A front room, with board, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. No. 273 Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. de8 d6*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Nicely furnished front rooms, with good board. Apply at 220 Fourth street. de7 d4

WANTED—PEDDLERS—To sell desirable goods. Call at 148 Market street, second floor. de5 d8

WANTED—Citizens to call and order tickets at HENDERSON'S Dairy Depot, on Fifth, near Kentucky street, for the purest, richest, corn-fed milk ever delivered in the city. We challenge comparison. de5 TuTh&Su2w

WANTED—$5,000 TO $8,000—A half-interest with the above amount in some good paying business—an active partner. Address, stating kind and amount of business, CAPITAL, this office. de2 d12

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—With water and gas. Address J. H. T., at this office, specifying terms, number of rooms, and location. no21dtf

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—Two nicely-furnished rooms, for single gentlemen only, can be secured by early application at No. 157 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. Reference is required. oc8 Su&Wtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Fastest selling goods out. Any one can make money fast. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street. de8 d5*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—A desirable frame cottage, on High street, near Portland, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and servants'-room, in good order, and arranged for comfort. Apply to O. J. HARRISON, at J. C. Wood's, No. 138 West Market st. de10 d2*

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—A desirable cottage of 5 rooms, on Jefferson, between Twenty first and Twenty-second. Apply to G. SCOTT JONES, square below. de9 d3*

FOR RENT—COTTAGES—Three nice cottages, located on West Market, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, for rent for $15 per month each. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson street. de10 d3

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely-furnished sleeping-room, 145 north side Jefferson street, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Terms moderate.

FOR RENT—BARBER STAND—Large front room. Will make a No. 1 barber stand. Spurrier House, Sixth street, near Main. de10 Su&Tu*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—2 rooms, to a good tenant, at No. 152 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut. de10 d2*

FOR RENT—ROOM—One very nicely-furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at reasonable rates, at No. 177 Third street, between Green and Walnut. Reference required. de6 WeFr&Su

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Several large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 164, southeast corner of Fifth and Green streets. no8 dtf&Su*

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of six rooms, on the northwest corner Madison and Fourteenth streets. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main sts. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE—On Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and other improvements. Apply to C. BAMBERGER, 201 Main street. de2 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new four-story store-house, with a good cellar and new style elevator, situated on First street, near Main. Apply to J. ESTEN COOKE, 118 West Main. de5 dtf&Su

FOR RENT—FARM—For a term of three or five years, the home-place of the late Governor Helm, situated about one mile from Elizabethtown, on the L. and N. R. R., containing 500 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation, splendid orchard, grapery, garden, &c. The house contains 12 rooms; the yard ornamented with trees, shrubbery, &c., contains about 8 acres, and the whole place is well watered with springs and a fine well. Apply to BUCHANAN & ROOKES, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 130 Jefferson street, below Fourth. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—ELLIOTT'S CORNER—The large, new and handsome building on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, known as "Elliot's Corner," from the 15th of this month. A rare opportunity is offered to those desiring to keep a select and elegant hotel or boarding house, either on the American or European plan. Apply to DR. ELLIOT, on the premises, or to W. B. FLEMING, 104 Fifth street. dec3 dtd15th

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A desirable two-story brick house on the east side of Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, with hall, double parlor, kitchen, dining-room, 5 bed-rooms, wash-house, etc. with gas and water, newly papered and painted. Also a nice brick cottage of 4 rooms and summer kitchen on the south side of Market street, below Nineteenth. Will be rented to a small family. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. no30 dtf

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE—On Jefferson street, between First and Second streets, of 12 rooms, with gas, &c. Apply to HENRY L. POPE, northwest corner Chestnut and Second streets. no29 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two very desirable offices, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, one of them on the second and the other on the third floor. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. no25 dtf

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—On Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, two-story brick, containing eight rooms, gas, water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, at the Mayor's office, corner of Center and Green sts. no20 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 87 north side Jacob, between Brook and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, gas and water, with stable and carriage-house, all in good condition. Possession given November 25, 1871. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, Louisville. no19 dtf

FOR RENT—STABLE AND RESIDENCE—A large fine stable, with yard, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock; also a comfortable residence on Chestnut, near Jackson street. Apply to FERGUSON SMITH, Market, between Jackson and Hancock. no17 d4f

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING—80 by about 120 feet, situated on a lot 151 feet front, on Garden street, between Chestnut and Madison streets, running back 474 feet to the connecting railroad. The above property is very suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky. no15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant house, with large lot, on Magazine, near Seventh, with twelve rooms and out-building, stables, &c., in thorough order; rent low to a good tenant. JAMES L. BROWN Agent, 150½ Jefferson, near Fifth. no12 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A good two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, with large stable, ice-house, and two acres of ground, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Magazine streets, all in good order. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. no7 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co. of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, twist, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Sec. Sherman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 68 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of S. W. SUMPTER, of Bowling Green, county of Warren, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. de8 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—State of Kentucky, Jefferson co., sct. Taken up as strays, by Wm. G. Johnson, living about two miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown turnpike, in said county, on the 28th day of November, 1871, three dry cows, one red, one spotted, and one white, one having a crop off both ears, and the other two have no ear marks. They were appraised to $90 for the three by Wm. L. Hawes. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1871. JNO. A. HAYS, J. P. J. C. de8 d3

FOUND.

FOUND—KEY—A large brass key, which the owner can have by paying charges.